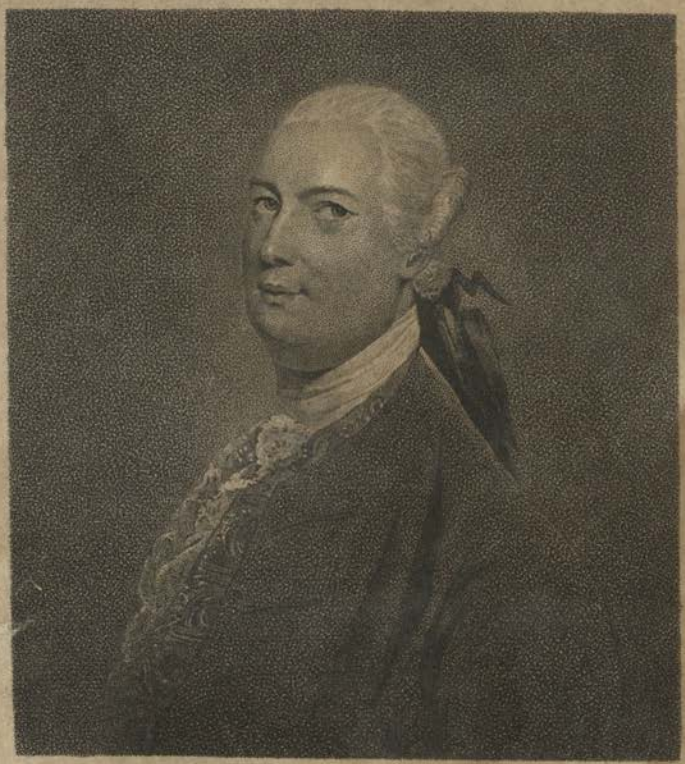
00084700

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 05 October, 2018



D. Martin. pinxt. Heath. sculp.

James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq.r

From an original Picture by Martin in the

possession of Sir John Henderson, of Fordel, Bart.

Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, London; & Arch. Constable & Co. E. Mawman & Miller, Edinburgh.

TRAVELS

TO DISCOVER

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE,

IN THE YEARS

1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, & 1773.

BY

JAMES BRUCE OF KINNAIRD, ESQ.
F. R. S.

THE THIRD EDITION,
CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

VOL. VIII.

CONTAINING THE PLATES AND MAPS.

EDINBURGH
PRINTED BY GEORGE RAMSAY AND COMPANY,
FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY, AND MANNERS AND MILLER,
EDINBURGH; AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME,
AND BROWN, LONDON.

1813.

00084700

SPECIMENS OF THE ABYSSINIAN LANGUAGES

REFERRED TO VOL. II. BOOK [illegible]

PLATES.

No. I. Ethiopic and Amharic alphabets; prefixed to Mr Bruce's Journey to Abyssinia the Gheez, 1770; the Gheez character of the Psalms writing, 1768.

No. II. Specimens of the Gheez, Amharic and Agaos.

No. III. Ditto of the Tigreneh, Agow of Lasta, Gafat and Shangalla languages.

PLATES

OF THE

APPENDIX OF NATURAL [illegible]

CONTAINED IN [illegible]

PLATES.		PAGE.
No.	1. Papyrus, described	13[illegible]
	2. Balessan	147
	3. Ditto	ibid.
	4. Sassa	162
	5. Ditto	ibid.
	6. Ergetu y dimmo	163
	7. Ergetu el Krone	164
	8. Enaefe	165
	9. Ditto	ibid.
	10. Kolquall	170
	11. Ditto	ibid.
	12. Rack	173

PLATES.		PAGE.
No.	13. [illegible]	175
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	180
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONTENTS OF VOLUME VIII.

WITH REFERENCES TO

THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

Portrait of the Author.

Portraits of [illegible] Esther, Tecla Mariam, and Kefla Yasous.

Portraits of Mahomed Asahel, and an Abyssinian lady of quality.

[illegible] Vol. I. p. 116

[illegible] ibid.

[illegible] in the sepulchres of Thebes, Vol. II. p. 38.

[illegible] tribe, Beni Koreish, Vol. II. p. 204.

[illegible] ibid.

[illegible] of hieroglyphics found at Axum 1771.

[illegible]

[illegible] and harbour of Masuah, Vol. IV. p. 201.

[illegible] p. 321.

Crown of Abyssinia, shields, javelins, &c. used in that country; of which a representation on the heads and right arms of governors of provinces, [illegible] p. 462, &c.

[illegible] Vol. [illegible] p. 302.

[illegible] Plans of Serbraxos, Vol. VI. p. 67.

Plan of the [illegible] ibid. p. 115.

Plan of the [illegible] ibid. p. 136.

Map, illustrative of the observation made, Vol. V. p. 387.

PLATES.		PAGE.
No. 23.	Flower of the Banksia Abyssinica	199
24.	Teff	200
25.	Rhinoceros of Africa	208
26.	Hyæna	229
27.	Jerboa	241
28.	Fennec	247
29.	Ashkoko	257
30.	Booted Lynx	263
31.	Nisser Werk	271
32.	Black Eagle	274
33.	Rachamah	278
34.	Abba Gumba, or Erkoom	283
35.	Abou Hannes, or Ibis	286
36.	Bee Cuckow, or Moroc	291
37.	Sheregrig	295
38.	Waalia	298
39.	Tsaltsalyia, or fly, page 300: El Adda	804

PLATES.		PAGE.
No. 40.	Cerastes	308
41.	Binny	321
42.	Tortoise	325
43.	Pearls	328
44.	Cassia fistula	343
45.	Toberne montana	346
46.	Krihaha, No. 1.	348
47.	Krihaha, No. 2.	ibid.
48.	Anguah, No. 1.	350
49.	Anguah, No. 2.	ibid.
50.	Gesh	351
51.	Merjombey	352
52.	Nuk, or Polymnia frondosa	353
53.	Umfar, or Lentana	355
54.	Kummel	357
55.	Houbarra	358
56.	Madoqua	360
57.	Kefla Abay, high priest of the Nile.	

EXPLANATIONS OF PARTICULAR PLATES.

Plates 2. and 3. The portraits of Ozoro Esther, Tecla Mariam, Kefla Yasous, Woodage Asahel, &c. are engraved from drawings made for Mr Bruce at Gondar by L. Balugani. Mr Bruce had a volume of finished drawings of the natives of the different countries in which he travelled; but this was unfortunately lost some time after his return to Scotland, and nothing remains but a few of the original sketches. The engravings are made from these; but as the sketches are not coloured, it is uncertain whether the tint of the Abyssinian complexion is accurately represented. The features of the greater part of the Abyssinians and Arabs are as elegant as those of Europeans; but the colour varies exceedingly, on account of their intermarriages with negroes. Some are nearly black; others, as the Agows and Galla, are red or copper-coloured, which is most prevalent; and not a few, particularly those of high rank, are not of so dark a colour

as the nations in the south of Europe. Mr Bruce describes the complexion of the king, Vol. IV. p. 193, as fairer than that of a Neapolitan, or Portuguese. Many of the Abyssinian and Arab women would be reckoned beautiful in Europe; but the ideas entertained in the East respecting beauty are very different from ours. The Abyssinian ladies dress at times in the Turkish or Mahometan style, which has of late been introduced into our own country. Kefla Yasous and Woodage Asahel wear the horn described in Vol. IV. p. 411.

PLATE XV.

Explanation of the Plan of the first Battle of Serbraxos, Fought 16th May, 1771.

1. King's palace, and high walls surrounding it.
2. Ashoa, public place where the troops assemble, and gunpowder is sold, and where public executions are made.
3. Hamar Noh, Noah's ark, a church.
4. A close quarter over a precipice on the west, to which the merchants carry their effects, upon sudden revolutions, especially those that have flour and provisions.
5. Abbo, where the Romish priests were stoned, and lie unburied.
6. Debra Berhan, a famous church upon the highest part of the hill over the Angrab.
7. Riggobee Ber, or Pigeons' Pass, a rocky part of the town, fortified in time of troubles.
8. Abbo, a great street, called from the church and saint of that name.
9. Mahometan town on the river Kaha.
10. King's palace on the river Kaha.
11. Brook of St Raphael.
12. The river Angrab *.

* From the plan and description given here, and several passages in the work, the reader may form a tolerable idea of the situation and principal parts of Gondar. The church of Debra Berhan, on the precipice over the Angrab, was founded by king Zera Jacob long before the city was built. The level plain on the top of the hill was chosen by Facilidas

A, The centre commanded by the king and Guebra Christos, encamped on the south of the hill Serbraxos.
B, Ras Michael, who leads the van, encamped upon the south-east, and highest part of the hill.
C, Kefla Yasous, who commands the rear, encamped upon the north-west.
D, Ras Michael, marching from his camp at Serbraxos, is stopt at the mouth of the valley, and engages Powussen and the troops of Begemder at E.
E, The rebel troops of Begemder, engaging Ras Michael.
F, Ayto Engedan, with a thousand men, marches from the king's camp to reinforce Michael at the mouth of the valley.
G, Powussen's camp at Correva.
H, A reinforcement marches from Powussen's camp, and joins the rebels engaged with Michael at E.
I, Ras Michael, beat back into the valley, retires under cover of his musketry at K and L., which stops the rebels advancing.
M, Kefla Yasous joins the king, marches to the head of the valley, wheels to the right, and faces to the westward.
N, The king's horse upon the ford of the Mariam, facing westward.
OO, Two bodies of the king's musketry, placed to defend the ford of the Mariam
P, Ayabdar's army encamped.
QQ. Ayabdar's army marches from the camp, and halts a small distance from the king's horse at NN, but retreats to SS without attacking them. All but the Edjow Galla, who remain at T, and are all cut to pieces by the king's horse, and the musketry on the hill.

and Hannes for the site of a palace, having a large space of ground about it, in imitation of the royal manner of encamping. The market-place in front is conformable to the practice mentioned Vol. III. p. 32. The precipices on different sides of the hill are occupied as posts of defence in time of war. The houses are mostly built with clay. The streets are generally large; but no care seems to be taken to preserve the cleanliness of the city. The executions in the Ashoah, otherways called Adebabye, or public square, and the quantities of human flesh exposed there at the end of every campaign, are proofs of this inattention, and of the barbarous state of Abyssinian society. After Debra Berhan, the principal churches of Gondar are that of Ledeta, or the Nativity, situated on the Kaha; that of Tecla haimanout, on a hill without the town; the church of Hamar Noh, or Noah's Ark; the church of Kedus Abba, and Kedus Raphael. A plain, in the way from the Kaha to the palace called Aylo Meidan, is the usual place of exercise for the troops. The Abuna's house is at Kedus Raphael, in the north-east quarter of the city. Debra Berhan is on the south-east, and Kedus Raphael on the north-east of the town. At Adebabye (pr. Dippabye) is a large daroo tree, on which they hang the heads and *shebsheb* of traitors and criminals.

PLATE XVI.

Second Battle of Serbraxos, fought 20th May, 1771.

1. Gondar.
2. King's palace
3. King's palace on the river Kaha.
4. Mahometan town on the river Kaha.

A, The king marches from his camp to F by the road D and E.
GG, The two bodies of horse.
HH, Line of infantry, muskets, and lances, alternately.
I, Guebra Mascal in ambush, in the face of the banks of the Mariam, among the bushes.
KK, Powussen's march from his camp at Correva.
LL, Powussen's first appearance in disorder.
MM, Powussen's line formed in front of the king.
NN, The army of Begemder, galloping to charge the king, receives a close fire from Guebra Mascal, hid in the bank at I, and immediately after from the king's line HH.
OO, Part of the army of Begemder, wheeling to the left, and flying over the plain in disorder.
PP, The king, with his reserve, following the right of the Begemder horse.
QQ, The right of the Begemder horse pursued by the king, having rallied.
RR, The Begemder horse turn short, surround the king at SS, and drive him to the edge of the bank.
T, The king escaping down the bank, crosses between the pools of the river Mariam, and enters the valley.
V, The king, arrived in the valley, is joined by the foot, that ran scattered down by the bank.
W, Engedan, detached from the camp by Ras Michael, joins the king.
X, Musqueteers, detached by Michael, take post on the south side of the long hill.
Y, Part of the king's musquetry posted on a rocky ground on the south side of the valley.
Z, The king's troops under Kefla Yasous filing down the narrow road

from the plain above into the valley, with the heavy armed horse behind him.

a, Guebra Mascal drawn up at the foot of the banks, makes way, by his fire, for the black horse to post in the king's front.

PLATE XVII.

Third Battle of Serbraxos, fought 23d May, 1771.

A, The centre commanded by the king in person.

B, The van encamped under Ras Michael.

C, The rear encamped; Guebra Christos being slain, commanded by several officers.

DD, Woodage Asahel marching up towards the hill to attack the king's camp.

E, Ayto Tesfos of Samen making a lodgment in the bank, or side of the hill, under the van, to favour the attack of Woodage Asahel.

F, Coque Abou Barea making a mock attack on the rear, to create a diversion in favour of Woodage Asahel.

G, Servants of Tesfos, his camp, and rebellious peasants of Mariam Ohha, on a high rock.

SPECIMENS OF THE ABYSSINIAN LANGUAGES.

Nos. I. II. III.

These three plates contain the specimens of the first nine verses of the Song of Solomon, in the several languages of Habbesh, inserted by the author in the first volume of the quarto edition. They have been corrected by the original MS. mentioned in Vol. II. p. 470.; and the name of

each language, as given by the scribe at the end of each translation of the Canticles, is added to the specimens.

No. I. contains, for the sake of illustration, the Abyssinian alphabet, including the letters which have been invented for the purpose of writing the Amharic: in all 33. Each letter, besides its original form, assumes six others, in order to represent the vowels. Twenty-six of the letters belong to the Geez or Ethiopic, and seven to the Amharic. Their names are as follows: 1. Hoi, pronounce as *h* in home; 2. Lawi, *l*; 3. Haut, *h* very forcibly; 4. Mai, *m*; 5. Saut, *s*; 6. Rees, *r*; 7. Sât, *s*; 8. Shât, *sh*; 9. Kaf, *k* or *g*; 10. Bet, *b*; 11. Tawi, *t*; 12. Tshawi, *tsh* or *tch*; 13. Harm, *h*, forcibly; 14. Nahas, *n*; 15. Nnahos, *gn* in Italian, or *n* in the word minion; 16. Alph, *a*, but changing into the sound of whatever vowel follows it; 17. Caf, *k*; 18. Chaf, *h*, or as *ch* in the Scotch dialect; 19. Waw, *w*; 20. Ain, sounds like an *a* pronounced in the throat, and is a letter peculiar to the Arabic and its dialects; 21. Zai, *z*; 22. Zai, pronounced like *j* in French; 23. Yaman, *y*; 24. Dent, *d*; 25. Djent, *j* in English; 26. Geml, *g*, hard; 17. Tait, *t* pronounced with force; 28. Tchait, or Tshait, *tch* or *tsh*, forcibly pronounced; 29. Pait, *p*, pronounced with force, and like one stammering; 30. Tsadai, *s*, pronounced with force, as if doubled; 31. Tsappa, *s*, pronounced as the preceding letter; these two are often confounded together; 32. Af, *f*; 33. Psa, *p*, in a stammering forcible manner.

Of these, Nos. 8, 12, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28, are Amharic. For particulars, see Ludolf's Ethiopic and Amharic Grammars and Dictionaries.

The same plate contains a petition written by a scribe, in Amharic, for Mr Bruce, and intended to be presented to Susneus or Socinios, who had usurped the throne of Abyssinia on the flight of the King and Ras Michael to Tigre, in June 1770. Mr Bruce, having been robbed in May preceding by a party commanded by Gebra Medehin and Confu, sons of Basha Eusebius (vide Vol. V. p. 88.), presents this petition to Socinios, in order to recover by the king's authority what he had lost. As the Amharic language is not known in Europe, except in the ingenious but imperfect vocabulary by Ludolf, which is not sufficient to enable a translator to proceed with absolute certainty, the present writer will not undertake to give a complete translation of this paper. The following is not in all places an accurate translation, but it conveys the sense of the greater part of the petition. I have marked in Italics what appeared to me doubtful.

" Yagoûbe the Copt, says to the lord, king of kings, Susneus, whom the Lord has chosen to glory of the body and soul, from among his brethren the children of the king. May God lengthen his age like Enoch and Elias. Amen.

" Ayto Gebra Medehin and Ayto Confu, sons of Basha Eusebius, on the road of Foggora, which leads along (to Derra), *the people that carried my baggage being behind in the morning;* after I was arrived at Derra (the place of Negadé Râs Mahommed,) about 60 of their spearmen came and seized me in the wood, and carried away from its possessors whatever *baggage was got forward.* The people of Gebra Medehin and the people of Confu were together, when there were delivered up to them five ounces of gold. (A sentence follows which I cannot translate). Negadé Ras Mohammed has paid me the value of the five ounces, for Gebra Medehin until this day has not brought it. And his brother, to whom I spoke about it, is unwilling to pay me. But let him pay me, according as law orders, and as the king shall decide, and according as God shall make it appear. Justice! my king, my king!

In Plate III. three verses, from the 8th chapter of the Song of Solomon, are added to the specimen of the Galla. They contain the address to the bride, and the description of the strength and excellence of love. The following is a literal translation.

VERSE *5.*

Aca borada conduyatu, enuni; adi can tatu; can ifetu tatu;
As light who cometh, who (is she); white who is; who brightness is;
yalema wabolesaco caniti arcotu: Huduadati caninsifedue;
on her brother who leaneth: From the apple-tree I have raised thee;
iseti hadake acufesati; iseti hadake cansidese,
there thy mother bore thee; there thy mother, who brought thee forth,
acufesati. Aca hamartid kelbiketi ancai; aca aicalida dumdumketi
bore thee. As a seal on thy heart put me; as a bracelet on thy arm
andiratshisi. Djalali aca dua djubdua; inafeni aca awala adelante.
place me. Love as death strong is; jealousy as the grave cruel
dua; balanesh can guba cabeni, bala yabidu. Bisan gudu djalela
is; the coals of it which burn (are), a coal of fire. Water much of love
balesu hindandaiani: bisanwani hisotchesani.
destruction cannot make: waters drown it not, &c. &c.

WORDS AND PHRASES.—*Anai da,* I am; *horma,* breast; *hormawan,* breasts; *bisan,* water; *bisanwan,* waters. Plurals are generally made by adding *an* or *wan* *Can,* who (rel.); *cuni,* this (demonst.); *hi,* prefixed to verbs, signifies, not. Genitives are made, by adding *d* to the noun.

Vocabulary of the Amharic, Falashan, Gafat, Agow, and Tcheretch Agow Languages.

The specimens of languages given in the plates, exhibiting specimens of the Abyssinian languages, will probably convey little information to those who are unacquainted with Ethiopic literature; and it must be regretted, that, to enter very fully into the subject, would not repay the trouble of investigation. Mr Bruce brought from Habbesh copies of the Song of Solomon, in all the languages he has mentioned. The Geez specimen is taken from the MS. Bible in his collection. The Amharic, Falashan, Gafat, Agow, and Tcheretch Agow, are in a volume by themselves, in which is also a vocabulary made by the scribes in all these different languages. Of the Geez it is unnecessary to say much: it is illustrated in the works of Job Leuteholf, or Ludolphus, a man of surprising genius and learning in that department of literature. The Geez is the oldest dialect of the Arabic, properly so called, in existence; it is that of Hamyar, or at least of Arabia Felix, from which the Axumites in Tigré were a colony.

The Amharic, the modern language of Habbesh, is next in order. To this also Ludolph applied his indefatigable hand. He had most of his information from Gregory, a monk, and native of Hagara-christos, in Amhara; and managed it, scanty as it was, with a genius for which he has not obtained credit. His grammar and vocabulary will be of uncommon service to those who afterwards enter Abyssinia. Mr Bruce studied both very carefully: He had a volume among his books containing the two grammars and dictionaries, Geez and Amharic, by Ludolph: He spoke Arabic, among the Mahometans and Greeks at Gondar, till he was able to converse in the language of the country, by the help which he procured from the natives, and professional scribes.

The Amharic is an Arabic dialect, much softened in some of its consonants, and rendered harsher by the addition of new ones. It is what may be called an unwritten language; consequently its orthography is unsettled; and its words are clustered together in a manner similar to the Coptic found in Egyptian MSS. It is more simple than the Geez in the form of its verbs, some of the old conjugations having become obsolete; but in all other respects it is the same with that language. The Habessines of Tigre seem to have taken possession, at an early period, after their arrival in Ethiopia, of the mountains of Shoa and Amhara; and to have formed there an independent nation, which to this day boasts of its nobility and elegance. Since the restoration of the house of David (under this appellation they mean the present line of kings), all has been Amharic at court. The manners, language, and dress of that province, have

obtained an ascendant over all others. Mr Bruce was so struck with the universality of the Amharic language, that he entered a long note in his common-place book, in which he enumerated the provinces where it is understood; and conjectured that, at some former period, Amhara had overrun with conquest the whole empire. He afterwards acquiesced in the received opinion of the natives, that may be found in his Travels.

The Falasha language is that of the tribes professing the Jewish religion, who formerly ruled in Dembea, Samen, and the country near the rivers Angrab and Kahha. At what time these embraced Judaism is extremely uncertain. It is probable that they were old Ethiopians, the native inhabitants of the country, whom the Jews having found in a savage state, conquered, and converted to their own faith. For both Abyssinia and the south of Arabia, before the time of Christianity, were filled with Jews, who had forced or persuaded many of the tribes to embrace their religion, and acknowledge their government. The Abyssinian annals positively assert, that before Christianity, part of the nation (Itiopia) were worshippers of the serpent, or Pagans; and part (sebâ hege) people of the law, or Jews.

After the reign of Icon Amlac, 1268, the Jewish kings of Samen were weakened by successive conquest and treachery. Their subjects were reduced to a handful by the zeal of the monks, and the allurements of superior protection. The remainder were forced into the mountains, where they remain at this day, governed by tradition in matters of faith; for all their written records have perished.

Their language has no real affinity to Hebrew or Arabic. It is one of the ancient Ethiopian tongues, which has no similarity to any that is known. The annexed vocabulary will abundantly illustrate this assertion.

Of the Shankala, Mr Bruce could not procure any specimen. He was informed that all the tribes of this nation, from the White River to Habbesh, spoke a common tongue; which is very probable, on account of their living in the same tract of country, and bearing the physical characteristics of one race. The Funge, who conquered Sennaar from the Arabs, embraced the language and religion of the vanquished; but the parent tribes on the banks, and in the isles of the White River, retain their ancient language and their Paganism.

The Table, given below, is carefully copied into the English alphabet from the Geez. The number of characters sufficient for writing the old language of the country has been increased by several additional ones, invented to represent the compound consonants of the Amharic. Probably the native sounds of the Agow and Galla are not very accurately conveyed by the Habbessine alphabet, but of this no opinion can be given with certainty, by any person who has never heard them uttered.

English.	*Amharic.*	*Falashan.*	*Gafat.*	*Agow.*	*TcherétsAgow*
God	Egzer	Yadara	Egzersh	Duban	Yadara
The sun	Tsa'i	Kwara	Tcheber	Awi	Kōra
The moon	Tchercka	Serkă	Tserakit	Arpha	Arba
A star	Kokeb	Shungura	Koheb	Bawa	Tsuglew
Wind	Nephâs	Kemba	Nephâsesh	Nephâs	Phagiya
Rain	Zinam	Suwa	Zinnabu	Eri	Suwa
Lightning	Membreke	Merk	Mebarkua	Melagi	Merka
Clouds	Damana	Damana	Cueyabi	Ewul	Dumna
Earth	Midr	Biya	Aphar	Buti	Ziba
A hill	Tarâra	Duba	Amba	Kan	Kazinna
Iron	Bert	Shâga	Berti	Ber	Akinna
Gold	Werk	Werka	Mawerki	Werk	Wirka
Silver	Ber	Aima	Bersh	Ber	Aimra
A stone	Denguia	Kerinna	Dengesh	Kârrina	Kernna
Fire	Asât	Lya	Satawi	Lage	Lya
Smoke	Tîs	Tehya	Tîs	Tchesh	Tiya
A tree	Zaf	Kâna	Mazafash	Satsi	Haa
A wood	Der	Kebina	Deber	Kawna	Beriha
A valley	Gedel	Gaga	Gada	Zuwu	Kezi
A plain	Meda	Wulâga	Edaish	Wutagi	Showa
A tent	Dunqhwan	Dunwhan	Medunkini	Dunwhan	Duckon
Grass	Sar	Shanka	Bul	Kiyou	Tsak
Fruit	Fré	Fra	Fresh	Kuti	Fâr
A flower	Ababa	Sega	Ababash	Abibi	Tsaid
A bee	Neb	Lagela	Nabowan	Sagari	Lela
Honey	Mar	Sagia	Debsa	Nargi	Sara
Wheat	Sendé	Djargua	Sendesh	Sendaiu	Zira
Indian Corn	Mashela	Míla	Mashilesh	Mila	Mile
Barley	Gebs	Gebra	Gebsuwan	Semki	Sekem
Pease	Shimbra	Azar	Shimbresh	Schimberi	Ader
Bread	Endjĕra	Arâ	Gendjera	Anki	Mi or mee
Water	Waha or Oha	Ahu	Eg	Ahu	Naku
A river	Wanzi	Cura	Wadaw	Wushi	Wirba
A fountain	Mentsh	Mentshe	Mentsho	Ali	Felfel
A well	Azakut	Azakat	Azakutu	Azaka	Azikat
A fish	Asha	Aza	Asesh	Asi	Haza
A horse	Feres	Ferza	Ferdesch	Firsi	Feras
An ass	Ahya	Dowra	Enshela	Duhuwari	Duhuwara
A mule	Beklo	Bila	Betchela	Bakli	Bekla
A camel	Gemel	Gembila	Gemli	Gemla	Gemla
A cow	Lamo	Kema	Lamowi	Lewu	Lû
A calf	Tsudja	Gar	Tsuguiat	Meshi	Niwu
An ox	Bré	Biré	Guna	Biri	Bera
A sheep	Beg	Baga	Bagi	Tâi	Biga
A lamb	Tubôt	Gelgel	Tabot	Sagugi	Tebot
A goat	Feyal	Fintra	Fudjala	Felay	Futchera
A kid	Gelgel	Gelgel	Busht	Gelgel	Futch
A horn	Kund	Giu	Kundi	Djundja	Dji
The hair	Tsepher	Langela	Tchefer	Ing	Ar
A lion	Anbasa	Gamana	Zébi	Casar	Abaza
A serpent	Ebâb	Marawa	Awawi	Marawi	Siberā

English.	*Amharic.*	*Falashan.*	*Gafat.*	*Agow.*	*Tcherets Agow.*
A dog	Wusha or Usho	Gezin	Ekes	Geshenna	Gezenna
A locust	Anbata	Ambia	Anbatesh	Anbati	Abata
A mouse	Aiss	Ansawa	Afor	Ansawa	Atchewa
A worm	Tula	Hesha	Fesfer	Ferferi	Hessa
A bird	Af or uf	Djéla	Yafé	Tchaga	Zila
A man	Sewu or Sow	Ira	Sebow	Aki	Adjer
A woman	Set or Seet	Iwina	Anset	Huna	Awuna
A child	Tchukla	Leleb	Tchekla	Ser	Melwa
A son	Ledj or Ludj	Hara	Bush	Ira	Hura
A brother	Wundum	Zana	Ala	Itchusia	Izin
Sister	Et	Shen	Alét	Itchuda	Isen
Father	Abat	Yaba	Abuya	Nitala	Nyra
Mother	Enét	Igan	Umuyo	Nitchu	Nedjuna
A friend	* Wadadj	Yaman	Wadadj	Niwudadj	Amana
The head	Râs	Aguya	Demow	Nari	Awr
Hair	Tsegur	Shebka	Tchegur	Sisiphe	Tsebegu
Eye	Ain	Il or Iel	Ein	El	Ele like oeil French
Nose	Afuntcha	Kumba	Anfu	Sana	Esena
Mouth	Af	Makya	Semota	Kembi	Medjé
Teeth	Turs	Yarku	Sena	Erkowi	Arkow
Lips	Kanfer	Kanfer	Semota	Kanfar	Kifar
Tongue	Melâs	Lanh	Melâsi	Shann	Lak
Voice	Demess	Demss	Demussi	Dumi	Kal
Ear	Djoro	Encho	Azin	Ankwagi	Karzi
Chin	Shangobat	Shangobat	Shingobatedj	Kotchakotcha	Hegi
Neck	Angat	Hûme	Shantara	Kumi	Kam
Shoulder	Magafia	Magafiia	Magâfesh	Mengasi	Retch
Hand	Edj	Nawn	Edjedj	Tâf	Nân
Elbow	Kirn	Kherna	Kernedje	Kerni	Akokou
Arm	Kend	Kozar	Agat	Nindufe	Korazi
Finger	Tsat or Sât	Nana *or* djerf	Zebish	Lannat	Tsat
A man's breast	Darat	Badj	Wafar	Send	Azân
A woman's breast	Tut or toot	Ungu	Tebu	Angow	Akou
The belly	Hod	Gozigu	Erso	Gusg	Gizu
Back	Djerba	Yawi	Katsal	Engeri	Dirba
Bowels	Andjet	Djur	Anzat	Zir	Zilâ
Heart	Leb	Lebeb	Lebudj	Si	Azan
Skin	Karbat	Kerbi	Gogosh	Awi	Kerber
Thigh	Tchen	Demb	Tchendje	Zamtal	Dirba
Leg	Bat or bawt	Bazira	Batadje	Engerb	Betera
Foot	Tchéma	Shanpa	Tchama	Tchapi	Tchafu
Heel	Tarcazi	Tarcazi	Tarcazi	Tami	Sôn
Toes	Atsent	Nâsh	Atsant	Natasi	Nats
Year	Amt	Amya	Gebo	Amti	Amer
Month	Wer	Arphâ	Tserki	Arphi	Ar
Week	Sement	Sowti	Samauti	Sogati	Shotche
Day	Ken	Gerg	Keni	Gerk	Gerya
Winter	Kremt	Shaguia	Kremt	Shah	Tchera
Summer	Begâ	Mashawa	Kawa	Sonu	Aya

* It means friend and lover, from *wadadj*, to love.

English.	*Amhar.*	*Falashan.*	*Gafat.*	*Agow.*	*Tcherets Agow*
Mid-day	Akul-ken	Gerkig-ber	Mekules-ken	Gerkeshesha	Gerigber
Midnight	Memfik-lélit	Hira-geber	Yalet-kamtan	Har-sheshâ	Har-kula
Morning	Tsawat	Kesenna	Soban	Segla	Kashenna
To kill	Mwata	Kunênna	Meset	Kunanna	Kulun
To lose	Magádel	Kanâ	Mishe	Kouyini	Keranna
To steal	Masark	Hashentenna	Serkoue	Dadégi	Suna
He cut	Koratsa	Kebuh	Aritsa	Kawuhu	Kebu
To burn	Takatsala	Siyawu	Tatsabata	Saihwa	Takitsela
To fight	Seleph	Shisenau	Meselef	Seleph	Sileph
To fear	Ferat	Guagenti	Ifiri	Djubistahwé	Gowat
To love	Mawuded	Ibelu	Ededi	Enkananna	Ekananna
To drink	Tetâ	Djahi	Téta	Zik	Zitch
Eat	Belâ	Huia	Etchem	Hû	Hoi
Get drunk	Mesker	Mesker	Maskeri	Etatâhwé	Arawu
Run	Merots	Ganni	Ritse	Ginna	Wutiwo
Leap	Mazilel	Tertenna	Matafinâter	Kunginna	Bagura
Fly	Mebirir	Bararaw	Mawuriri	Barihu	Feriw
Swim	Mawannat	*No Fal.*	Mawannat	Gambehwe	Babeku
Walk	Mahéd	Enjanaku	Matahar	Casehwe	Anekue
Wash	Mâtsab	Enhashku	Lertsi	Kutsuhwé	Akasaku
He died	Mota	Kiyawn	Fatara	Kerhwe	Kefâ
He was buried	Takabara	Dabebitiwu	Tadafana	Dawistawa	Dibetu
He was hid	Tashashaga	Tebatow	Takakerat	Bafetwa	Tchebetu
He danced	Zafina	Baziwu	Izafini	Djemwa	Djimo
He sung	Dabala	Dabaltaiow	Dabelet	Geshan-kerwà	Awurdei
He was glad	Dasalaw	Dascu	Dasbala	Dasuwa	Akenu
He was sorry	Azana	Takezawu	Azinet	Agahuwa	Hazinu
He wept	Sak or sawk	Ihuyawu	Tsyak	Ahuwahuwa	Akora
He lamented	Alakasa	Fowu	Bash	Asehuwa	Lizu
He cursed	Sadaba	Dagaw	Sedebwai	Lahutghe	Zawu
He blessed	Baraka	Gowtu	Baraket	Barkuwa	Barku
Marry	Mâtchat	Waguewu	Matchotch	Atsadehuwa	Wagen
She was with child	Argazatch	Gouzigou	Lakabatch	Ashartahua	Gizubaratch
She was delivered	Waladatch	Kabaniti	Waladet	Kamnahu	Ehuratch
I forgot	Resâhu	Misiwu	Tadagadjanna	Takasuia	Mitun
I reflected	Asebchu	Hasabawu	Kazabehuni	Takesawa	Hasebun
I am sick	Tamamehu	Shehusiwu	Tatsomadjchu	Kundashtawa	Tsoitun
I hear	Asmalahu	Wasaku	Atsemewu	Ankwake	Watchakun
I see	Ayalahu	Halaku	Edju	Kanta	Kalkun
I smell	Ashtalahu	Hirsaku	Ishetchanna	Aris	Harzakun
I Converse	Anagaralahu	Gamriku	Awtalahu	Dibesa	Gafakun
Stand	Kûma	Maitenna	Ankwemesh	Kwalua	Tobetche
Come	Na	Lawu	Nanewu	Awu	Lo
Go	Jude	Fin	Hor	Ka	Fat
Circumcise	Magarazi	Gazari	Tatagarzi	Mika	Ketchûshu
I believe	Ammalahu	Amenako	Amanash	Amnahwe	Amnakwe
To lie	Astanna	Wirag	Abran	Asu	Hasawari
To swear	Mahala	Shari	Malesh	Sawha	Tserzi
Near	Kerbe	Titi	Kerhuwi	Dike	Tebiki

English.	*Amharic.*	*Fal ashan.*	*Gafat.*	*Agow.*	*TcheretsAgow*
Far	Arak	Kerti	Rikwan	Tchurwati	Ekel
Up	Lai	Awa	Ladje	Agwe	Aga
Down	Tatch	Sawa	Tatafin	Suki	Suka
Open	Kefta	Kefia	Lalebala	Kefazikwa	Agutche
Shut	Zikta	Ziki	Shegebalem	Zikazikwa	Zari
Before	Fit	Gashe	Shetefin	Alafu	Getse
Behind	Huwala	Angagisha	Malfin	Angari	Agurgwe
Small	Tanash	Shegawu	Shetit	Antchekouni	Witawi
Great	Talak	Hiawu	Emuna	Danguri	Ili
Rich	Baltsaga	Kemama	Baltsegesh	Kesh	Tsagu
Poor	Duha	Duhha	Duhesh	Duhi	Dji
Dark	Tchelema	Temo	Tselemi	Lelagi	Temo
Light	Berhan	Warya	Berhani	Beran	Berhan
Deep	Talik	Shennag	Walakan	Shennaw	Talik
Long	Radjame	Lagaza	Gadarman	Legisimi	Legezo
Short	Atcher	Deranta	Mahhalai	Daden	Adje
Heavy	Mekebed	Gakashouw	Kebedan	Aziko	Zikoukou
Light	Kalil	Kalilo	Kalilan	Sasari	Yoteni
Bitter	Memarar	Maregu	Merai	Ankek	Maro
Sweet	Matsafit	Tamitu	Itchemo	Sawnta	Tamto
Much	Adjige	Adjaw	Tabo	Mentch	Betchek
Little	Takit	Shegwa	Shetet	Leka	Watuk
Beautiful	Melkam	Shera	Guna	Malkami	Kemta
Ugly	Kefa	Izime	Yagatsanna	Duki	Tcheka
Strong	Bertu	Bertu	Tsawran	Isen	Bertu
Weak	Dekama	Senaf	Senaswai	Dekami	Dikame
Deaf	Dankoro	Wasgaw	Dankush	Tchangur	Gor
Wild	Awra	Mar	Awra	Difini	Harba
Tame	Ankasa	Wantcha	Shandush	Ankasa	Hakazi
Dry	Darke	Kagani	Darkwai	Cagi	Dirke
Moist	Artube	Hutani	Djubyai	Sakagi	Kuten
Hot	Mamok	Cautanna	Mamok	Washtana	Ebelo
Cold	Berde	Camba	Amdadje	Ahumi	Kiba
Red	Ki	Sarawu	Walbatan	Serawu	Sero
Green	Aringwade	Aringwade	Sagates	Segeni	Efkosa
Yellow	Betcha	Betcha	Betchesh	Betcha	Betcha
Blue	Samayi	Samawi	Samayan	Debenawa	Samawu
White	Netche	Sageta	Netsuwan	Fitche	Tsaro
Black	Tekur	Shemana	Tekuray	Sarka	Neter

This vocabulary, which, notwithstanding its length, I have ventured to submit to the curiosity and indulgence of the reader, gives a tolerable view of the five languages spoken at present in Abyssinia. In transcribing it into English characters, there are, however, several difficulties, which must be known, and understood in perusing it, of such a nature as to lay every attempt of the kind under considerable disadvantage.

The Ethiopic alphabet consists of 26 letters, which are all reckoned consonants. Every letter has six changes made on it, to denote the vowels,

which are taken in this order; u, i, â, ê, ĕ, and ŏ. Even the simple letter, without any change in figure, is understood to imply the short vowel ă; and is so used in writing. Thus no word can be spelled in this alphabet in which two consonants come together without a vowel between them; though the natives elide in pronunciation certain vowels which the writer is obliged to express by the nature of the letters, wherever custom and the rules of the spoken language permit it to be done. A stranger cannot make these elisions accurately, unless he have heard the word pronounced, and the accent laid on the proper syllable. Long vowels are never omitted in pronunciation; short ones frequently are, especially that which is at the end of a word. The elisions in the preceding Table are very few, and never made but on some kind of authority. The consonants are expressed by the letter most nearly corresponding to each in English, and the vowel or diphthong following, by the value given it in Ludolf's Grammar, p. 2. (Edit. 2. A. D. 1702;) and explained from p. 3—22.

The vowel following the simple figure of each letter is sounded like a in hat, or e in bet. The others are sounded, u, like u in full; i, like ee in feel; â, like a in hall; ê, like e in mail, or in the French words fête and bête. ĕ is pronounced as ŭ in the French words butin and feu; it is a thick obtuse sound, extremely common in Abyssinia, and among the African Moors. The thick lips of the Negroes, added to a violent manner of articulation peculiar to the Arabs, Moors, Abyssinians, native blacks, and perhaps to all nations within the torrid zone, make the obscure sound of the vowel, which more or less must attend the pronunciation of every hard consonant, much more perceptible than in Britain.

The Ethiopic consonants haf and kef, I have expressed by k; hoi, harm, and haut, by h; though these, in English, are only approximations to their true sounds, which differ from one another in degree, and from every English articulation. Wherever quh, ts, sh, dj, tch, or tsh, occur, they stand respectively for the Ethiopic and Amharic letters, cwa, diphthong; tsadai, and tsappa; shat (Amh.); djent; and tchawi, or tchait; which are pronounced as wh in when, sh in shall, j, or dge, in judge, and ch in church; but with much more force and harshness. For the Ethiopic and Amhâric alphabet, including the letters used by both eastern and sothern Habbesh, see Plate IV.; and for the names and sounds of the letters.

Vocabulary of the Galla Language

The Galla first appeared in the kingdom of Bali, on the northwest of Fatigar, and near the sea-coast; yet it cannot be doubted, that they spread around Abyssinia from the river Kibbee and Narae. They were, before that time, divided, as all rude nations are, into tribes, clans, and families. The names of many of these occur in the Abyssinian histories; but it is often uncertain whether they belong to a clan or a single village.

About the beginning of the last century, Yasous the Great, in his frequent expeditions into the Galla country, found some tribes who were willing to become his subjects, and wage perpetual war against their countrymen. These he brought over the Nile, and placed in Damot and Gojam, along the steep northern banks of the river, to guard them against the depredations of the Galla of Bizamo. From that time, though they frequently have rebelled, the Yaleman and Densa have gained ground, not only in Damot and Gojam, but in the fine pastoral country near the lake of Dembea, which they now call Maitsha.

The language of all the Galla, both on the south-east and south-west of Habbesh, appears to be the same. Some variety must, however, exist between that of the Boren and Bertuma tribes. The vocabulary here given is in the dialect of the clan of Maitsha, who have been baptized, and profess a kind of Christianity. It has borrowed several words from the Amharic, though these are by no means numerous. As it is the language of a very powerful African nation, it deserves more attention than any of the insulated dialects used in Abyssinia; and some acquaintance with it may perhaps be of service to future explorers of the interior of Africa. A few sentences from the Song of Solomon, translated into Galla by scribes employed by Mr Bruce, are given in the Plates of Specimens. The words marked with an asterisk are from the Ethiopic, or Amharic *.

* The Toluma Galla seem to take their name from Tulo, a mountain, as they inhabit the hilly country south of Amhara. The word Yalema, or Elma, signifies a son, and is perfixed to all the tribes, as Welled among the Arabs, and Beni among the Jews. Mata, in Galla, denotes the head; whence Moti, a king or captain, in the usual sense of the Abyssinian Ras.

English.	*Galla.*	*English.*	*Galla.*	*English.*	*Galla.*
God	Wakáyou	A woman	Naduena	To fear	Soda
The sun	Adu	A child	Lakaba	To love	Djelala
The moon	Djea	A son	Yalema	To drink	Dugi
A star	Urdi	A brother	Wabolesa	Fat	Naduu
Wind	Bube	Sister	Waboleti	Be drunk	Matche
Rain	Roba	Father	Aba	Run	Mazila *or* wutalasha
Lightning	Bekeka	Mother	Fedua		
Clouds	Dumésa	Lover	Mitchu	Fly	Batchu
Earth	Lafa	The head	Mata	Swim	Deka
A mountain	Tulo	Hair	Rafinsa	Walk	Aduma
Iron	Sibila	Eye	Yadje	Wash	Ikatchu
Gold	Werke *	Nose	Fennan	He died	Due
Silver	Meti	Mouth	Afuni *	He was buried	Awalame
A Stone	Daga	Tooth	Yalecan	He was hid	Dakete
Fire	Yabid	Lip	Ilidea	He danced	Sirbe
Smoke	Ara	Tongue	Ariba	He sang	Burake
A tree	Muka	Voice	Segle	I am merry	Gamade
A wood	Tcheka	Ear	Gura	He was sad	Ufedjebe
A valley	Halya	Beard	Arada	He wept	Bofele
A plain	Dida	Throat	Morma	He lamented	Boe
A tent	Dunkwani *	Shoulder	Tcheku	He cursed	Arbase
Grass	Magera	Arm	Herke	He blessed	Barke *
Fruit	Friyu *	Elbow	Tchekle	Marry	Kadimia
A flower	Darara	Hand	Yare	She was with child	Oulefofate
A bee	Keniza	Finger	Kensa		
Honey	Dagema	A man's breast	Koma	She brought forth	Dese
Wheat	Kamadi				
Indian corn	Misnaga	A woman's breast	Harma	I forget	Rafidè
Barley	Garbu			I remember	Yade
Pease	Shimbra *	The back	Dugeda	I am sick	Akufsadce
Bread	Budena	The belly	Gera	I hear	Dageya
Water	Bisani	Bowels	Maremani	I see	Agera
A river	Lagea	Heart	Kelabi	I smell	Urgesa
A fountain	Burka	Blood	Goga	I speak	Debdea
A well	Waserbi	Thigh	Gudeda	Stand	Ekama
A fish	Kurtumi	Leg	Sarba	Come	Kotu
A horse	Firda *	Foot	Fena	Go	Kaki
An ass	Haré *	Heel	Makanne	Circumise	Dakankabatchu
A mule	Gansa *	Toes	Lafe		
A camel	Gamle *	Year	Uga	I believe	Amana *
A cow	Saa	Month	Djea	To lie	Sobada
A calf	Djebi	Week	Terbani	To swear	Keku
An ox	Kotiyau	Day	Guya	Near	Ihena
A sheep	Hola	Winter	Gana	Far	Fegena
A lamb	Yaleman hola	Summer	Bona	Upper	Yara
A goat	Ré	Mid-day	Guya wa laka	Under	Garidala
A kid	Yaleman ré	Midnight	Halekan walaka	Open	Alidjata
A horn	Gafa			Shut	Gadidjatcha
The hoof	Kenso	Morning	Dirma	Before	Fela
A lion	Lentsho	Evening	Gelgela	Behind	Duba

English.	*Galla.*	*English.*	*Galla.*	*English.*	*Galla.*
A dog	Sare	Little	Tinanna	Little	Tina
A hog	Riya	Beautiful	Gara	Tall or big	Guda
A cat	Hadure	To kill	Adjatcha	Rich	Duresa
A worm	Ramo	To rob	Hana	Poor	Heyasa
A locust	Awanisa	To cut	Mure	Dark	Dukana
A frog	Rata	To burn	Cabame	Light	Ife
A bird	Sembro	To fight	Sia	Deep	Kile
A man	Nama	Ugly	Hama	Warm	Kamkamatch
Long	Era	Strong	Djeba	Cold	Damotcha
Short	Gebaba	Weak	Dadaba	Red	Miraga
Heavy	Ulefanna	Deaf	Duda	Green	Safafu
Light	Sablaa	Wild	Djema	Yellow	Betche
Bitter	Hadua	Tame	Hokola	Blue	Samaya
Sweet	Mia	Dry	Goga	White	Adi
Much	Gudina	Moist	Didea	Black	Guratcha.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAPS.

1. Map shewing the tract of Solomon's fleet in its three years voyage from the Elanitic Gulf to Ophir and Tarshish.

This map illustrates the reasoning in Vol. II. Book II. chap. iv. p. 344. *et seqq.*

2. Plan of two attempts to arrive at the source of the Nile.

This map is an exact copy of the chart made by L. Balugani for Mr Bruce, after the journey to Geesh. It was engraved from it without any additions, and gives a very accurate view of their routes; but it must not be considered as a complete map of the space which it includes. The general figure of the lake, and many of the streams which fall into it, as well as the course of the Abay through its waters, and such of the islands as could be seen from the road, are laid down with sufficient care; but several places of note are unfortunately omitted from Mr Bruce's inattention; for it cannot be supposed that he did not know their situation. For instance, he omits Gorgora, the celebrated palace of Socinios, built by the Jesuits, though he mentions it in the Travels; and Dancaz, another habitation of the same king not far from Gorgora. He takes no notice of Coga, once a royal residence, nor of many considerable isles in the lake. But what is most remarkable of all is his omission of Ibaba, the capital of Maitsha, the second city in Habbesh, and little inferior to Gondar itself. As one of the principal uses of a map is to shew the relative situa-

tion of places frequently mentioned in the book, I have ventured to insert Gogora, Dancaz, and Coga, from the Map in Ludolf's History of Abyssinia, and from that in Le Grande's relation. Ibaba is inserted on conjecture, from the description of its situation given in the Travels; but though none of these positions are very erroneous, the reader must not depend upon their geographical accuracy. Several other places might have been inserted from the maps of the Jesuits; but as these were laid down with little regard to a scale, it is improper to mix what is doubtful with what is certain.

3. Chart of the Arabian Gulf, with its Egyptian, Ethiopian, and Arabian coasts, from Suez to Babelmandeb; of a journey through Abyssinia to Gondar, its capital, and thence to the sources of the Nile; and the return by Sennaar and the great desert of Nubia and Beja.

Of this map, the part which is most valuable is the delineation of Mr Bruce's voyages on the Red Sea, and of his journies by land; the rest is necessarily compiled from the information of other travellers.

It was first constructed on a large scale, and then reduced before being engraved. The Arabian gulf was laid down from his own observations chiefly, and from some materials which he got at Jidda. Those parts of Abyssinia which he visited, or which he saw at a distance, are very accurately delineated, and their positions fixed by careful observation. But all the south, including Amhara, Angot, Shoa, Walaka, Dawaro, &c. is inaccessible to strangers, being in the hands of the Galla, and the geography of it found only in the maps of the Jesuits, who travelled in Habbesh before the kingdom was over-run by barbarians. The coast of the Red Sea, and part of the interior from Masuah to the river Hawash, is laid down on the authority of Alvarez, chaplain to the Portuguese embassy, 1520, or rather from the maps constructed from his account and that of the patriarch Alphonzo Mendez, who entered Habbesh by the way of Dancali. Mr Bruce got information of the distances in the south and west from the Mahometan merchants (vide Vol. VII. p. 75—80.), which he used in delineating the peninsula formed by the Abay and the Galla country beyond it between Bizamo and Caffa *. I have ventured to insert, from Le Grande and Ludolf, the places Atronsa Mariam, Mecana Selasse, Ganeta Georgis, and St Stephen's, in Amhara, as being often mentioned in the Travels. Coga is added from the same authors, and Ibaba from conjecture.

Mr Bruce's route from Gondar to Sennaar, and thence to Syene, is laid down from a computation † of the length of his journies, made daily as he

* For an account of the journey of Fernandes to Narea and Gingrio by Minê, see Vol. III. p. 323.

† The number of hours which he travelled per diem, and the particular rate of each day, was marked in the journal, with the bearings. The route was traced on graduated paper from these notices. A slight correction of the route from Ras-el-feel to Sennaar was made by himself, in the map of this edition.

proceeded; the bearings were carefully ascertained by compass; and the whole corrected by observations of latitude.

The information from which Mr Bruce constructed that part of his map which relates to the country between Arkeeko on the Red Sea, and Gooz in Atbara, is given at full length in the Appendix to Books VII. and VIII. No. II. pp. 89, 90, &c. In that number, the editor has collected, from the journals, the whole mass of information concerning Atbara, the White River, Darfoor, and the countries around Sennaar, which Mr Bruce received from the natives and traders. It appears from these entries, that Mr Bruce laid down the White River, not, as some have asserted, from a design to confound it with the Maleg, but from a supposition that it rose in the marshes of Caffa. (Vide his opinion, Vol. VII. pp. 397, 398.) He did not believe that any river which rose to the west of the Nile took an eastward course (Vol. VII. pp. 399.); and his mistake seems to indicate, that a very considerable river rises in Narea, and falls either into the Bahar el Abiad, or into the Abay, in Fazuclo.

He lays down a range of mountains in N. Lat. 11. as extending across the country from Fazuclo to the west. The name of these he was informed was Dyre and Tegla, near which he supposed the Vallis Garamantica of the ancient geographers to be situated. As it is now certain that Germa, in Fezzan, is the Garama of antiquity, I have dismissed the expression "olim forsan Garamantica Vallis," and substituted, from Browne, the names Deir and Tuggula instead of Dyre and Tuggula. I believe, however, that both are written, in Arabic, Dair and Tecla, but pronounced Deir and Tuggula, or Tegla, as is the custom of the country. Deir (Dyris and Daran) is a common name of African mountains. For an account of Deir and Tuggula, vide Browne's Travels in Darfoor, p. 462, and his maps *in loco*.

Lebeit and Harraza (or Ibeit and Harraz) are placed in Mr Bruce's map, by computation, from the notices, Vol. VII. p. 108 and 109. The error, if there be any, in these positions, must arise from the uncertainty of computing days' journies. The position of Dongola rests on a similar foundation, Vol. VII. p. 120, as do those of the other places on the Nile, down to Ibrim.

When I mention the passages in the journal on which Mr Bruce founded these and other geographical positions, I mean not to assert that he had not information from other sources. Poncet's narrative, and the maps of the Jesuits, as well as those constructed from them, were probably perused by him, in order to confirm his own intelligence. He has delineated Poncet's route from Egypt to Habbesh, and paid much deference to his authority. But a traveller is accountable only for his own path; if he mistake in what he has not seen, he has an excuse which must be accepted.

That part of the map, relating to Egypt, is constructed with little care, because the author thought that the country was sufficiently known.

The reader having now before him, either in the work itself, or in the appendixes subjoined to the books, all the written information which Mr Bruce left on the geography of particular places, and many of the astronomical observations of latitude and longitude which he made in Africa, is requested to consult the printed materials, rather than the map constructed on them, and to use the candour and science of Rennel, rather than the morose insinuations of some inferior geographers, who think that ill-nature is philosophy, and dogmatism truth. In all probability, some time will elapse, before another traveller observe the satellites of Jupiter at Gondar.

FINIS.

Printed by George Ramsay and Co.
Edinburgh, 1813.

Frontispiece. Vol. IV.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

Frontispiece. Vol. V.

Heath Sc.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE

Ozoro Esther

Tecla Mariam

Kefla Yasous

London, Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co.

Woodage Asahel.

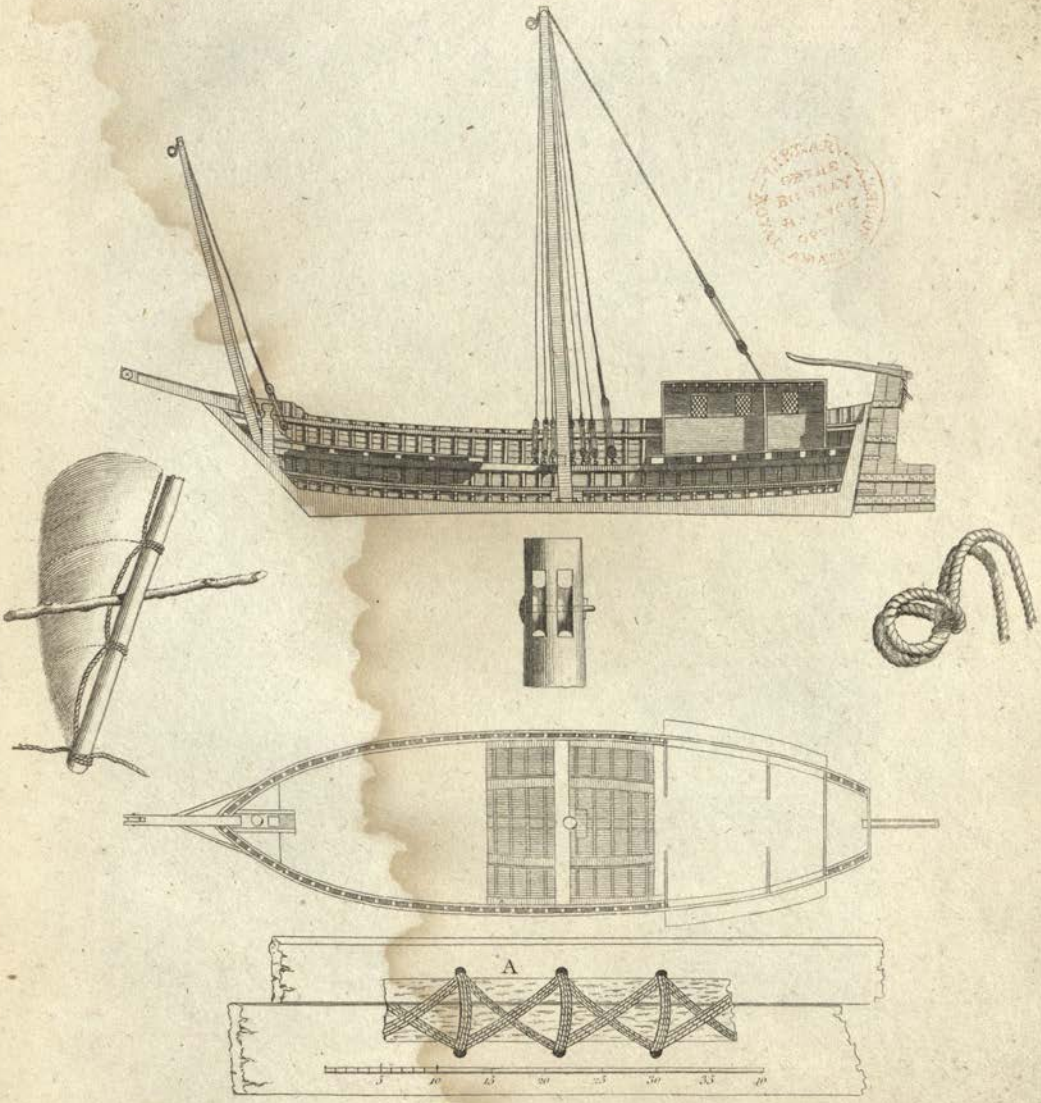
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Abyssinian Lady of Quality.

London, Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Canja under Sail.

London. Published Oct. 1st 1804 by Longman & C.



Heath. Sc.

Section of the Canja.

A. Planks sewed together without nailing.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C.o

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY — OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Painting in Fresco, in the Sepulchres of Thebes.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & Co

Painting in Fresco, in the Sepulchres of Thebes.

London Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co

Arab of Loheia,
Tribe Beni Koreish.

London Published Dec.r 2.d 1804. by Longman & C.o

Arab Shekh;
Tribe Beni Koreish.

London, Publish'd. Oct.ʳ 1ˢᵗ 1804, by Longman & Cᵒ.

Heath Sc.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

N.º 1

A TABLE OF *HIEROGLYPHICS*, FOUND AT AXUM 1771.

Heath Sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.º

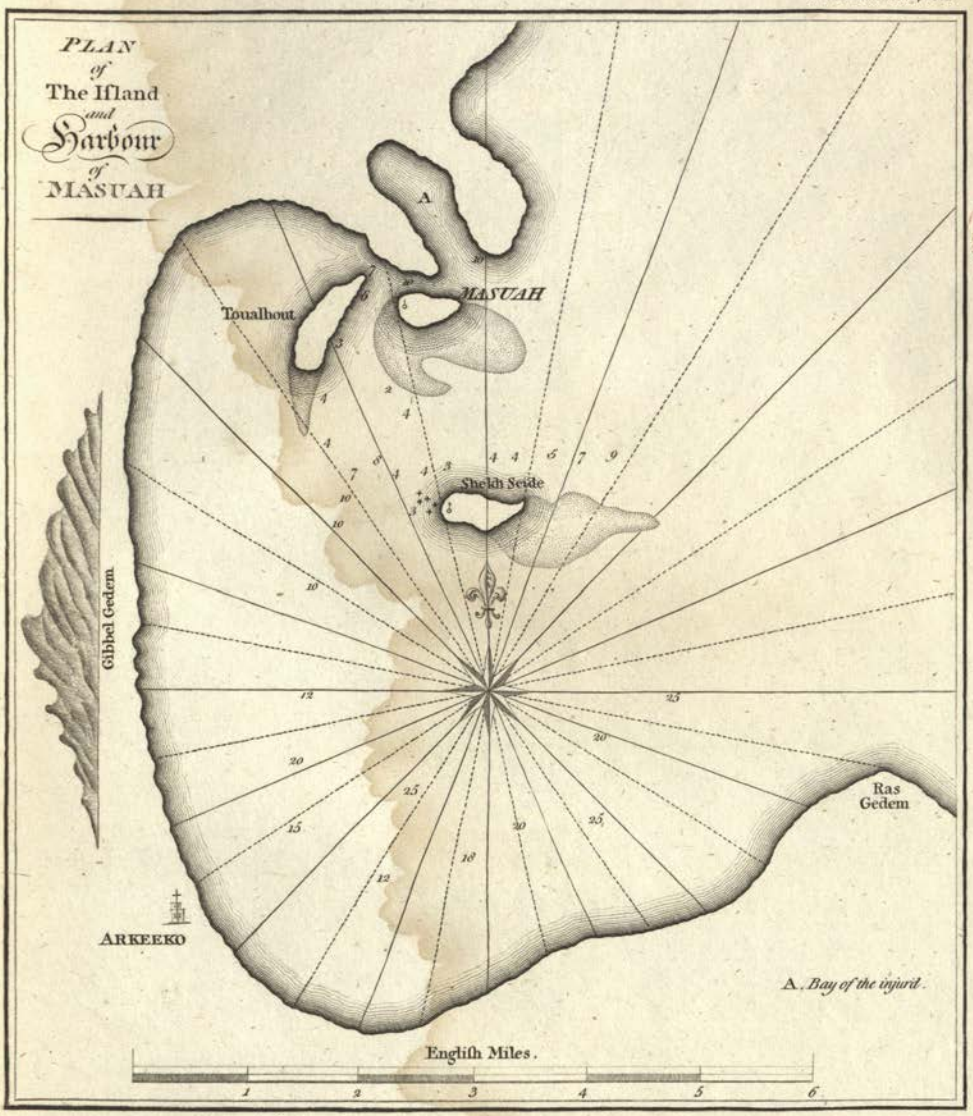
TAYLOR - LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

N.o 2

A TABLE OF *HIEROGLYPHICS*, FOUND AT AXUM 1771.

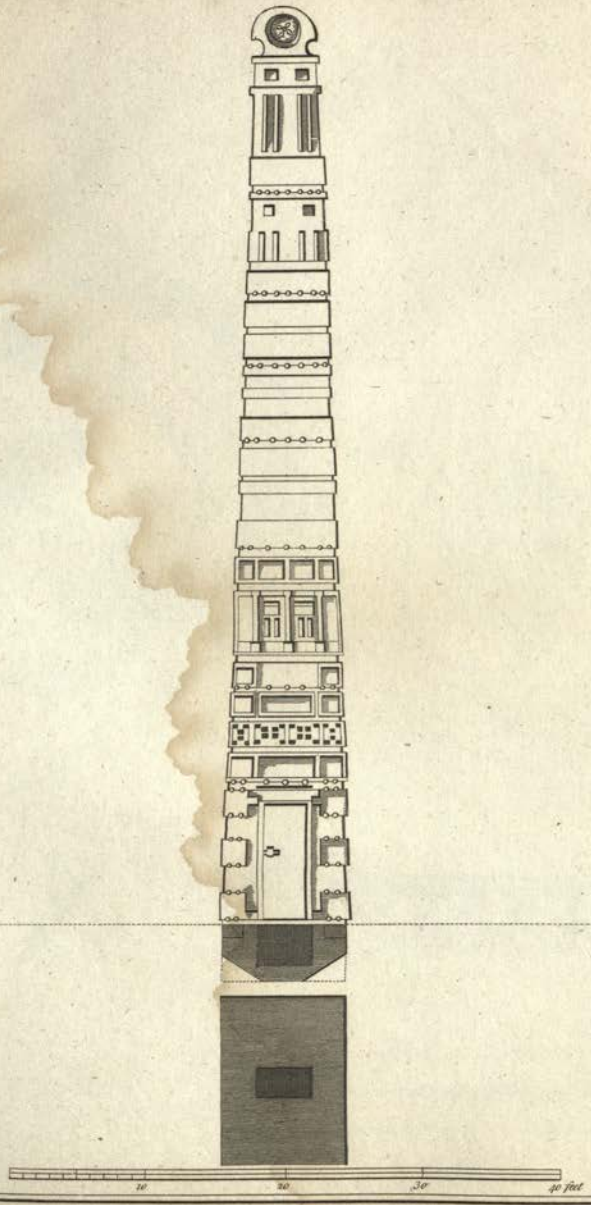
Heath Sc.

London Published Oct.r 3.d 1804, by Longman & Co.



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

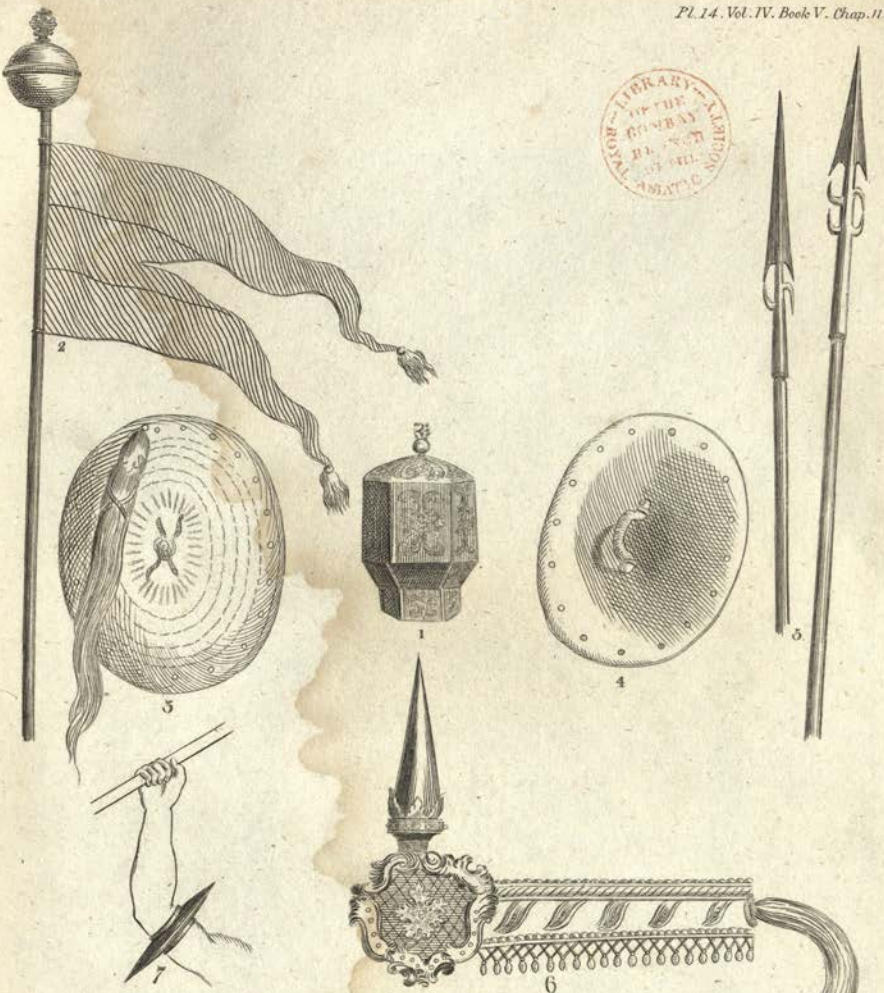


Heath Sc.

Obelisk at Axum.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & Co.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE GENERAL

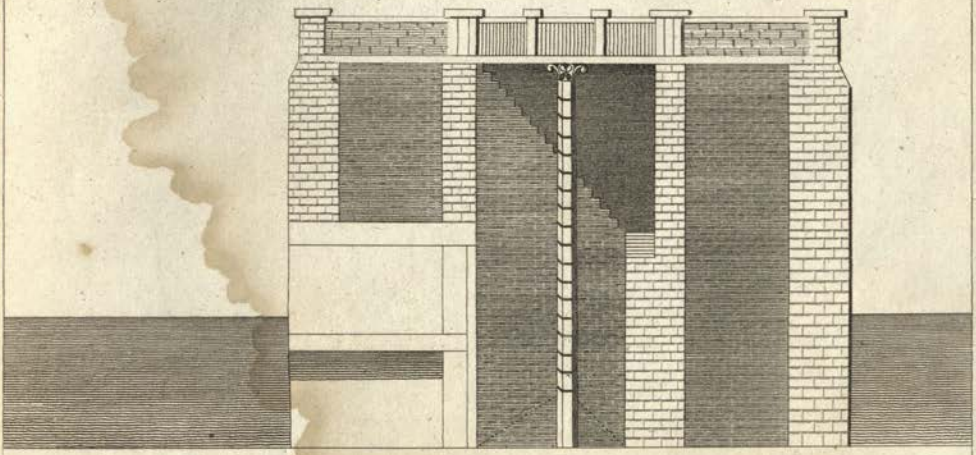


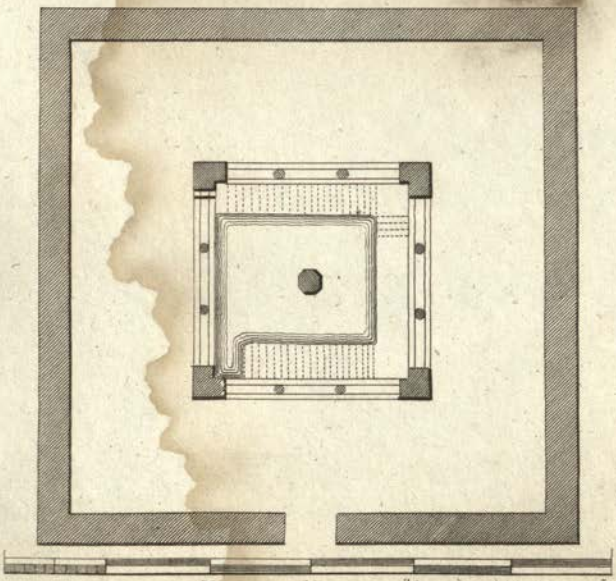
1 *Crown*
2 *Standard*
3 *Shield outside*
4 *Shield inside*
5 *Javelins*
6 *Ornament after victory of all Rasmatis*
7 *Silver Dise worn on Festivals by Soldiers of Quality.*

Heath. fe.

London. Published. Oct. 1st 1804. by Longman. & Co.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

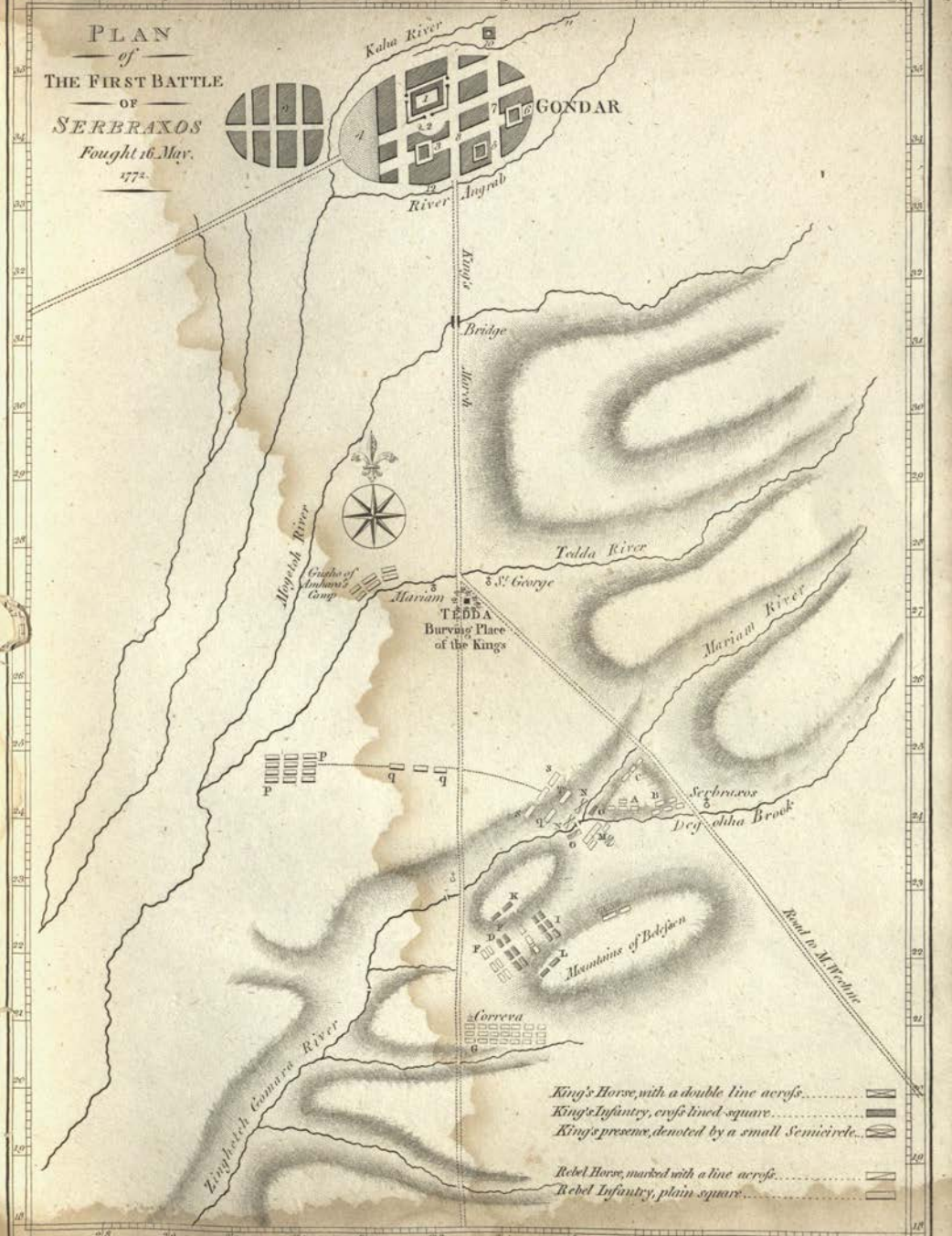




Mikeas.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman, & Co.

PLAN
of
THE FIRST BATTLE
OF
SERBRAXOS
Fought 16 May. 1772.



PLAN
of
THE SECOND BATTLE
OF
SERBRAXOS.
Fought 20th May. 1772.

Kaha River

GONDAR

River Angrab

Bridge

Tedda River

Megetch River

Gusho of Amhara's Camp

St George

Mariam

TEDDA
Burying Place of the Kings

Mariam River

Serbraxos Brook

Degolha

Mountains of Belesian

Road to M. Wechne

Pools

Carreva

Enghreich Gimara River

Kings Horse with a double line across
Kings infantry cross lined square
Kings presence denoted by a small Semicircle.
Rebel Horse marked with a line across
Rebel infantry plain square

PLAN
of
THE THIRD BATTLE
OF
SERBRAXOS,
Fought 23d. May.
1772.

Tedda River

St. George

Gusho of Amharas Camp

Mariam

TEDDA
Burying Place of the Kings

Mariam River

Ayabdars Camp

Cegue Abou Barca Marching to D.

Serbraxos

Degohha Brook

Road to Mt. Wechan

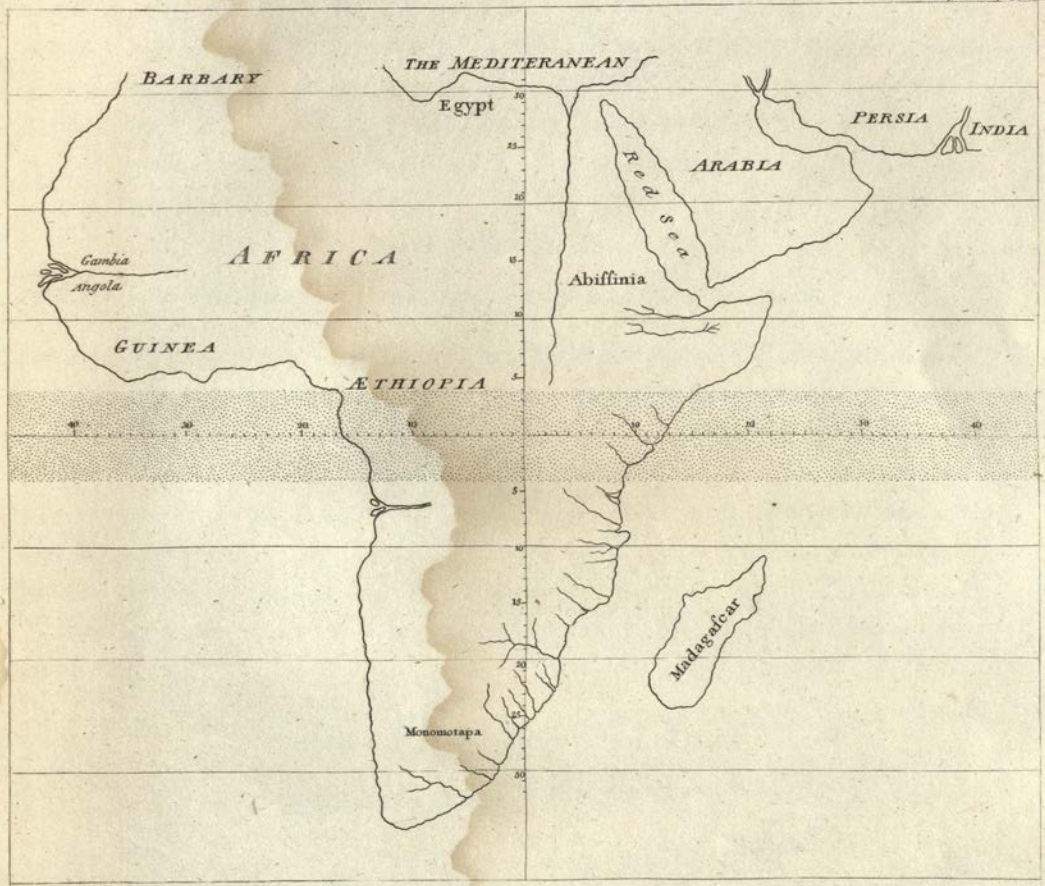
Zingheteh Gomara River

MOUNTAINS OF BELESSEN

CORREVA

Kings Horse with a double line across
Kings infantry cross lined square
Kings presence denoted by a Semicircle

Rebel Horse marked with a line across
Rebel infantry plain Square


BARBARY
THE MEDITERANEAN
Egypt
PERSIA
INDIA
ARABIA
Red Sea
AFRICA
Gambia
Angola
Abiſſinia
GUINEA
ÆTHIOPIA
Madagaſcar
Monomotapa

Ethiopic and Amharic Alphabet

፲ ሀ ሁ ሂ ሃ ሄ ህ ሆ. ፪ ለ ሉ ሊ ላ ሌ ል ሎ. ፫ ሐ ሑ ሒ ሓ ሔ ሕ ሖ. ፬ መ ሙ ሚ ማ ሜ ም ሞ. ፭ ሠ ሡ ሢ ሣ ሤ ሥ ሦ. ፮ ረ ሩ ሪ ራ ሬ ር ሮ. ፯ ሰ ሱ ሲ ሳ ሴ ስ ሶ. ፰ ሸ ሹ ሺ ሻ ሼ ሽ ሾ. ፱ ቀ ቁ ቂ ቃ ቄ ቅ ቆ. ፲0 በ ቡ ቢ ባ ቤ ብ ቦ. ፲፩ ተ ቱ ቲ ታ ቴ ት ቶ. ፲፪ ቸ ቹ ቺ ቻ ቼ ች ቾ. ፲፫ ኀ ኁ ኂ ኃ ኄ ኅ ኆ. ፲፬ ነ ኑ ኒ ና ኔ ን ኖ. ፲፭ ኘ ኙ ኚ ኛ ኜ ኝ ኞ. ፲፮ አ ኡ ኢ ኣ ኤ እ ኦ. ፲፯ ከ ኩ ኪ ካ ኬ ክ ኮ. ፲፰ ኸ ኹ ኺ ኻ ኼ ኽ ኾ. ፲፱ ወ ዉ ዊ ዋ ዌ ው ዎ. ፳0 ዐ ዑ ዒ ዓ ዔ ዕ ዖ. ፳፩ ዘ ዙ ዚ ዛ ዜ ዝ ዞ. ፳፪ ዠ ዡ ዢ ዣ ዤ ዥ ዦ. ፳፫ የ ዩ ዪ ያ ዬ ይ ዮ. ፳፬ ደ ዱ ዲ ዳ ዴ ድ ዶ. ፳፭ ጀ ጁ ጂ ጃ ጄ ጅ ጆ. ፳፮ ገ ጉ ጊ ጋ ጌ ግ ጎ. ፳፯ ጠ ጡ ጢ ጣ ጤ ጥ ጦ. ፳፰ ጨ ጩ ጪ ጫ ጬ ጭ ጮ or ጰ ጱ ጲ ጳ ጴ ጵ ጶ. ፳፱ ጸ ጹ ጺ ጻ ጼ ጽ ጾ. ፴0 ፀ ፁ ፂ ፃ ፄ ፅ ፆ. ፴፩ ፈ ፉ ፊ ፋ ፌ ፍ ፎ. ፴፪ ፐ ፑ ፒ ፓ ፔ ፕ ፖ.

ቊ ቍ ቋ ቌ. ኈ ኍ ኊ ኌ. ኰ ኵ ኲ ኴ. ዀ ዅ ዂ ዄ ዆.

Petition of M.r Bruce in Amharic to Sussneus the Usurper 1770.

ደቤ፡ ደዕቀብ፡ ገብጸዊ፡ ለእንዚእ፡ ንጉሠ፡ ነጉሠት፡ ሱስንዮስ፡ ዘሐረዮ፡ እንዚአብሔር፡ ለኳብረ፡ ሠጎ፡ ወሄፍስ፡ አምላነዊሁ፡ ወአደ፡ ነጋሥ። አንዚአብሔር፡ ደኀኔ፡ ዘመናሙ፡ ጣሞ፡ ሃናኳ፡ ወአልየስ፡ አሜነ።

አቤት፡ ገብሩ፡ ሞድነና፡ አቤት፡ ኳነፈ፡ የባሳ፡ አብሳብየስ፡ ልጀች፡ በርገፈ፡ ሞንገድ፡ አኄደ፡ ብብቲኝ ቀሙኝ፡ ደገዎ፡ በነገው፡ ኳነገደፈስ፡ መሃመደ፡ ቤትደረስ፡ ደፈ፡ አመሳሰው፡ ባለ፡ ጋሻ፡ መጽተው፡ ያዙኝ፡ ብደር፡ ወሰደው፡ ብ2ታቸው፡ ፈት፡ አቀመኝ፡ ክትሰወኝ፡ ብቤት፡ ገብሬ፡ መደኄና፡ ብቤት፡ ኳነፈ፡ ባንድ።ሁነው፡ ብትሰጠኔ፡ አመስት፡ ወዊት፡ ስጠኔ፡ አለዚያ፡ አናርድህአለኔ፡ አለኝ፡ ደህነንሞ፡ ነገድ፡ ሬስ፡ ሙሃመድ።ሰሞት፡ አመስት፡ ወቀት፡ ብፈለልኝ፡ ሰለኔ፡ ገብሬ፡ መድኔ፡አሰብ፡ ዛሬ፡ አለመደሞ። ወንድሞ፡ ገኔ፡ አለ፡ ነገርሁት፡ ስጠኝ፡ ብይ፡ አሞቢ፡ አርሰዎገኔ፡ አንደፍርደዎ፡ ያሰጠኝ፡ አኄደ፡ ንጉሠ፡ ነተው፡ አንዚር፡ አንደያሳየው፡ ደኄሀደ፡ ደኄሀደ።

Fac Simile of M.r Bruce's Writing 1768.

I am always With the greatest regard & Esteem

My Dear Sir Your most Affectionate & most Obd

humble Servant

James Bruce

Specimens of the Abyssinian Languages

1st Geez

መሐልየ፡ መሐልየ፡ ዝውስቱ፡ ዘሰሎዎን፡ ይስዕመኒ፡
ኀስዕመተ፡ አፈሁ፡ ለደመ፡ ስዒበትዚ፡ እመወደን፡
ወመዓዛ፡ ዕፈረትኪ፡ እመኩሉ፡ ሰረው። ፡ዕፈረት፡
ዘተሠወጠ፡ ስምህ፡ ወበእንተዝ፡ ደናገል፡
አፈቀሬህ። ወሰሐባህ፡ ደኀረብ፡ በመዐሣ፡ ዕ
ፈረትህ፡ ኀረወጽ። ስብእኒ፡ ንጉሥ፡ ውስተ፡
ጽርሑ፡ ንትፈሣሕ፡ ወንትሐሠይ፡ ብዙ፡
ናፈቅር፡ ለዓባተኪ፡ እመወደን። ወርቱዕ፡
አፈቅርኪ። ጸላሙ፡ አነ፡ ወሠናይት፡ እመ አ
ቀልደ፡ ኢየሩሳሌም ፡ ብመ፡ መጸላላት፡ ቀደር፡
ወኀይመቅተ፡ ሰሉዎን። ኢትር አያኔ፡ እስመ፡
አነ፡ ጸላሙ፡ እስመ፡ ኢር አየኒ፡ ፀሐይ።

ደቂቀ፡ እምየ፡ ተበአሱ፡ በእንቲአየ። እንበረኒ፡
ዐቃቢተ፡ ወጸደ፡ ወደነ፡ ዐጸደ፡ ወደነ፡ ዘዚአየ፡
ኢዐቀብኩ። ንገረኒ፡ ዘሰፈቀረት፡ ነፍስየ፡
አደቲ፡ ትሬዒ፡ ወአደቲ፡ ትሰክብ፡ ጊዜ፡ ተትር፡
ብመ፡ ኢደብን፡ እንዘ፡ አንገረ፡ ወስተ፡ መሬ
ዐየ፡ ግልላኒብ ። እመ፡ ኢይእመርብ፡ ር አሰዚ፡
ሠናይት፡ እመአንስት፡ ዎኢ፡ አንቲ፡ ውስተ፡
ሰብናሆመ፡ ለመርዒት ። ወረዐዩ፡ መሓስኒ፡
አግሊኢ፡ ወስተ፡ አዕጸደቲሆመ፡ ለናሉተ፡
ለፈረስየ፡ ወለሰረገላተ፡ ፈርዖን፡
አስተግሰልጡኢ፡ እንተ፡ ኀበየ።=

2d Amharic

ደህ፡ ብዎስጋና፡ የሚበለጸ፡ ዎስጋና፡ የሱሎመን፡
ኀው። ባፈ፡ አሰዎ፡ ደሰመኝል። ብወደኝ፡ ይልት፡
ሙቶችሽ፡ ደስ፡ ይላሉ። የሾቀሽዎ፡ ሽታ፡ ብሽቱ፡
ሁለ፡ የሻለል። በሰጓ፡ የተቀለቀለ፡ ስምህ፡ ስንደ፡
ሸቱ፡ ያስወደደኝል። ብለዚህ፡ ቀናጅተ፡ ወደዱህ፡
ሁዋለሳን፡ ተብተሉህ። በሸቱህ፡ ሽታ፡ እንሔደ
ለት። ንገሥ፡ ብጨገላው፡ አገባኝ። ባንቸ፡ ደስ
ይለናል፡ ጠቸቸሽን፡ ብወደኝ፡ ይልቅ፡ እንወደለት።
አገችን፡ መወደድ፡ ቅን፡ ኀገር፡ ኀው።
ብየሩሳሌም፡ ቶናጅት፡ ይልቅ፡ ጠቁሬ አለሁ
።እንደ፡ ዘላን፡ ሳጀ፡ እንደ፡ ሰለ ዎን፡ ደንሚን፡

ኦሞራ፡ ኀበረ፡ ጠቁረ አለሁና። እትዩኝ፡
ፀሐይ፡ አለየንመና፡ የናቂ፡ ልጆች፡ ሰለኔ፡
ተጸለ። ወደኔ፡ ጠነቂ፡ ብሉ፡ አናሬኝ። የኔን፡
ወደን፡ አልጠበቅሁመ፡ ለቡናዩ፡ የወደደችሆይ፡
ንገሪኝ። ወደት፡ ትሰመሬለህ። ወደት
ትተኛለህ፡ በቀትር፡ ጊዜ፡ አትበዘበዝ፡
አንደልገኝ። ብባልንጀሮችህ፡ መንሳች።
ሬስሺን፡ ግለወቅሺ። ብስቶች፡ የሮታምረ።
የመንሳችን፡ ሰሞና፡ ተትለሸ፡ ወጭ፡
የኛ የሉትሸ፡ ዓቦት፡ ጠነቂ ። በረኛች፡
ቦታ፡ የሉን ። ፈረሰኔ፡ የፈር ዖን።ሰረገለያን፡
የፋርዖን፡ ሰረገላ።

3d Falashan

የሰሎማን፡ ባዝሊኪ፡ ባዝ፡ ሸሬው፡ ባዝ፡ ኔመብዚ፡
ይማሆኩ። ሸሬ፡ ብንጉኑ፡ ወደን፡ ወሸው፡ ቢኔሬሰ፡
ኔሬ፡ ናሊኪ፡ ኔረ፡ ሸሬ፡ ቢሺወሊዝ፡ ኔሬ፡ ተደባ
ለቃ፡ አንዚ፡ ደዊን፡ ይብልና፡ አንገገሳ፡ ወተርንው፡
ቢኔረዝ፡ ኔሬ፡ ጋንና፡ አሸኔ፡ ኔንገሊ፡ ፋገው።
ወደን፡ ሊውሸው፡ ቢንገሡሰ፡ ይብሊኔው።ቢይብለኔ፡
ሊታ። አን፡ ሸመንቱ፡ ዋንጭ። አየረሳሌመ፡ ሻብንሊ፡
አን፡ ቢዘጭ። ዘላን፡ ጉጀ፡ ቂና፡ ሰለ ዋኔ ወ፡
ድንሚኔ፡ ኻና። አመንቱ፡ አንጭ፡ ሐሊታ። ሚሬ
ሐሊብይ፡ ይገና፡ ሐር፡ ይገረ፡ ግሬንሲረው። ወደን፡

ሰብረሰ፡ ሚልታ። ሸቢና። ይኻመሰ፡ ወደን፡
ሰብረሰ፡ ሚለትገር፡ ይት፡ ይብለደቲ፡ ደዊ።
አገተ፡ ሰብብሰደ፡ አገተ፡ ገንጀገን፡ ሐሰሐሰ፡
ጊዘዝ፡ አገኔና፡ ወንተ፡ ተረንጊ፡ ቢመጊዋ፡ ለንደ፡
።ብደያሰ፡ አህሚር። ደዊን፡ ሊሚ፡ አንት፡ ሸሬር።
አንተሬ። ናልጭሰ፡ ሰብብሰወሊ። ሬንቲሬ፡
ዓቦተሰ፡ ሚልቲ። ልተንሊ፡ ናሲረዋ፡ ደሬረዘዝ፡
ሬርየን፡ ሰረገለን። ተቢ ው።

4th Tcheretch Agow

ማዜና፡ ሀሮ፡ ማዜና፡ የሰሎዋን፡ አኛ። ወጃ፡
አዎዋን፡ ብወደን፡ ኔሮ፡ ኢቁሽ፡ እዎጥፍ።
ሀርሽ፡ ሀሬ፡ ብሀር፡ ኛቀ፡ እዎዋኑ።ይሹኝ፡
ሐብሩ፡ ክሹኝ፡ ሀረዝኛ፡ አቀንሰብሶ።ኝማ
ጥን፡ ማዊ፡ እቅፉ።ካገሬ፡ ቺክፉ።ካሀሎ፡
ሀሌ፡ ፍርናብን። ንጉሠ፡ ፀውላ፡ ድዋ።
ብጅቅ፡ እውጥወብን፡ እቁጠን፡ ብወደን፡
ህሮብ፡ እቀናብን። ክፐ። ቀናብን፡ ጭቂቁ፡
ገብ፡ አኝ። ክየሬሰሊዎ፡ ወዊ፡ ሀየኅ፡
ኝጭሬን። ወቃ፡ ጉጃኛ፡ ሰሎዋን፡ ድብንኛ።
ገርወ፡ ጽቡን፡ ንጭርብን፡ አልፐ፡ ቦጊ፡ አለየ፡ የጅሽ፡ ሁር፡
ይማጥኝ፡ ቀርሹ። ወደን፡ ወቃ፡ ይጊ፡ ዕቂጊ። ዩው፡
ወይን፡ ለሚትቀር። እዘን፡ እቅንደዲን፡ ድቁ። አውሬ፡
ፍትሬን፡ እውሬ፡ ፃዝሬን፡ ሰት፡ ጊዝ። አሸኛላ፡
ሐውክሸብ፡ ክባዎጥ፡ ወንጋ። ብውር፡ እርቅየር።
እቁን፡ ጊርዎሊ። የወንኅትኺን፡ ሰወን፡ ቺክን፡ ድሩ።
ፋጭር፡ ጥሮፐ፡ ሊሚጭ፡ ወቃ፡ ቡፓ፡ ኣብ። ይፋርዛ፡
የፈረዩን፡ ፋጊዛ። አወዴጊቅ፡ የፊጊዊን፡ አዋደጊቀ።።
የህ፡ የጠሬጫ አገወ፡ ለሳን፡ ነው

5th Agow of Damot

እን፡ ዋሰጋን፡ ደሰጊ፡ ኻሳው፡ ዎሰጋኒ፡ የሰ
ሎዋን፡ ኚ። ብዎቢ፡ ቡሰሮው፡ ብስኝ፡ ብወ
የን፡ ብሰ፡ እንኊ፡ ይኅን፡ ቡኚረኒ፡ ኚሬ፡
ብኚረው፡ ውላ፡ ብሸቡ። ይውስኝሰ፡ አለቀጽ
ቅዊ። ብሰወሰ፡ ኀሬፓ፡ እንኻንሰ፡ እንስፓ፡
እንባባ፡ እባናቡ፡ እንጋርዋ፡ ፓንብፉና።
ኀረደ፡ ኀሬ፡ ባና። ንገሠኒ፡ ቿጉሊደ፡ ሚጽ ባ።
ክዷ፡ ደሰዋ። እንጉዋ፡ ብወደን፡ ደእንባና።
ቡዋ፡ እንብንኝ፡ ፃገሬ፡ ደቢ፡ ኚ። ብየጊኅለዎ፡
እንባባ፡ ክሰ፡ ሣርክፓ። ዚለኚፓ፡ ጉጅ፡ ሰሎ
ዎንፓ፡ ድንቢንፓ፡ አወጊዝ፡ ሰኝኟ፡ ሠርብፓ፡ ባንፒየን፡
ንዓ፡ ባንፒይ። ይቶ፡ ይሊ፡ ይባና፡ ጀፋኛን። ወደን፡
ማንደንቡ፡ ንብማ፡ እንቡሬና። የወሰ፡ ወደን፡ ማንተየ።
ይሸዋ፡ እንባንተውሳ፡ ደቡ። ውሸዋ፡ ዛንፃርቲ። ወሽዋ፡
ሀሊ፡ ገርፃ፡ ኸሸ፡ እገበተሊ፡ እገስፓ፡ ቲፓ፡ ይሰብቢ፡ ዋጊት
ሲ። ኛሊይ፡ ተብሰ፡ ቡብና፡ አወርተ። ዋጊትሲ፡ ሳጉኖ፡
ተክንተተ፡ ፌ። ፋላይቲ፡ ሳወንቡ፡ ወንቲ። አበለዋ፡
ሰፋጊደ፡ ዝቡንብሳ። ፌጊሲይ፡ ፊር ዓን፡ ፊጊሳሳ፡ ሰጊገለየ፡
የፊጊዓን፡ ሰጊገለ የ።።
የህ የአፃው ለሳን፡ ነው

6th Gafat

የህ፡ የሰሊዋን፡ አጀዋት፡ አጂ። በሰዋት፡ አጄ፡ አ
ፃፃወ፡ አፃፃወኝ። ዋይት፡ አትላዉ፡ ኆሮ፡ ጄ፡
አዝንጂ፡ ትና። እንፊጀ ስ፡ እንፊ፡ እለው፡ ይገጅ፡
ስውየትጀ፡ ደበሉ፡ ሰወወቅህ፡ እንደ፡ ገና፡
አጽወኻ። የውፓተ፡ ዘያትጅ፡ ወደሂ። ወልፋና
ሕኝ፡ ቀጠለወ። በንፈጀ፡ እንፈወ፡ እንፓሁረ።
ናገሠ፡ አትገባኝ፡ በጪጉልሽ። በደት፡ ደሰ
ይብል። ጉቡጂ፡ ዋይና፡ ደጊጂ፡ እንወዷ። ይት፡
ውድድ፡ ጉና፡ ጸወተ፡ ይቀኒ፡ ክየጊሳለወ፡ ወዛየች፡
ዴተላዉ፡ አገላጀሀ። እንደ፡ አቦላዋ፡ ድባ
ውጂ፡ እንደ፡ ሰሎዋን፡ ዎድንጧኒ፡ ጉና፡ ጋጀሀማ፡
ዷጀ። እገጸኝሁዋ፡ አትዷኝ። ጪበሊት፡ አላጀችዎ።
አውየት፡ ቡሻች፡ ያፄት፡ ዴብሉ፡ ይትጸለወ። ዋይንሽ፡
አቃቡ፡ ብለ፡ አትወን። ያናትን፡ ወይና፡ አላቀብቡዎ።
ለቡጂ፡ ያቀለሽን፡ ይውደ። ይፊና፡ ጥዘናፃር፡ ይፋንትት
ገደለ፡ ቀንሽብየ። ይትተወክ፡ ማልሀኒ፡ ማእችጂ፡
ወንገ። ድማቀሽ፡ ያትሸሊ፡ እናታች፡ ጉና፡ ተሸሊ።
የጉኖችን፡ ወሰቡኒ፡ ቀጭደ። ንደይ። የፋየሎችን፡
ጥሮት፡ እቅቢ፡ ባየ. ላዎሽ፡ በቲ፡ እቅቢ። ፊረድሺን፡
የፊርዓን፡ ፋርድሽ፡ በለሼን፡ የፊርዩን፡ ባልሽ።።።
ደህ፡ የጋሬት ለሳን፡ ነው.

7th Galla (ጋላ) Ch. I. v. 1-9.

ብኖ. ገለፐ፡ እሊጅሊ፡ ገለቱ፡ የሰሎዋን፡ ይሰ፡ አፈኒ፡ ይሳፏ፡
እናድ፡ እንዎፏ፡ ወይን፡ አሊጀሊ። ሐርሚቡ፡
ገወቱ። ውርጋንቤ፡ ውርገ፡ ውርገ፡ ዴደ፡ አሊጀሊ።
ወቃዋቲ፡ ደበሌ፡ ወቃቢ ። ውርጋዋ፡ እናጀ ላ
ችሳ። ብኖፌ፡ ዴበሊ፡ ሲጀልቲኒ። ዴበቡ፡
ሲዴብአዴው። ውርጋ፡ ቤቲ፡ ወርጋ፡ አዴዋኘ፡
።ዋቲ፡ ዲንቃ፡ እኖሲንሲሴ። ሲቲ፡ ገወድኖ፡
፡ሐርሚቡ፡ ብወይን፡ እሊጀሊ፡ ጀለኖሲሐ።
ጀላላ፡ ቀጀላ፡ ዴቢ፡ ይሰ። ብየጊሳለዋ፡ ዴበሊ፡
ይሬ፡ ዲፏያጅሬ። አብ፡ ቲክሲቱ፡ ቲሶ፡
ክሰለዋን፡ ደንቢን፡ ሚደጊ፡ ቱሬ።
ደፏያጅሬ፡ እናኒላላ። እዴ፡ አኒኒ፡ ላሊ። ንደብ፡
ኒጀለ፡ እንእፋጀደኒ፡ ወሎለኒ፡ ወይን፡ ደፃይ፡
እናጅርእቺ ሰኒ። ወያን፡ ቡ፡ ሂኒገኒ።

ደህ የጋላ ለሳን ነው.

ቀለቢብ፡ ብንጀለቲ፡ አናቲሂሚ፡ ኢሳ፡ አደሜቲ። ኢሰ፡
ቲጭፋቃ፡ ሰፊወቲ፡ ዒና፡ ቀሊሬአ፡ ብኢኒተዒ፡
ኒሬያንኢ፡ ኒደ፡ ወፏንቢ፡ ቢቡባቴ፡ ናድኢቀን፡
ክዎበሌዴ። ናደናበቤ፡ ሾቴ፡ ዱብዴንቱ፡ በኚ፡ ርዓተቤ፡
ኆሮተ፡ ኤጊ። ኢገዴቀና፡ ኢርጌ፡ ብንጅሊን። ፊርደየ፡
የፊርዓን፡ ፊርደ፡ ሰጊገላየን፡ የፊርዓን፡ የፊርዓና፡ ሰሌገላ፡

Ch. 8. v. 5-8.

አብ፡ ቦጊደ፡ ብንዴየቱ፡ ኤፍኒ፡ አዲ፡ ብን፡ ፏቱ፡
ብን፡ ይፈቱ፡ ፏቱ። ይለወ፡ ወበልሳብ፡ ብኒቲ፡ እርሞቱ።
ሁድ፡ አደቲ፡ ብኒንሲፋድኤ። ይሰቲ፡ ሀደቤ፡
አቡፈሰቴ። ይሰቲ፡ ሀደቢ፡ ብንሲዴሲ፡ አቡፋሰቱ፡
፡አባ. ሀማርቲደ፡ ቀለቢቤቲ፡ አናባኤ። አብ፡ አይብሊደ፡
ዴዎዴወቤቲ፡ አናዲሬቺሲ።። ጀለሊ፡ አብ፡
ዴአጀባድአ። ኢኖፋኒ፡ አብ፡ አቀለ. እደለንተድአ፡
ባላንሽ፡ ብንጉባቀበኒ፡ ባላ፡ ይቢዷ። ቢሳን፡ ገደ፡
ጀለለ፡ በሊሱ፡ ኚንደንደየኒ። ቢሳንቀኒ፡ ኚሶችሰኒ።
ጀላላ፡ ፈጅኧ ደኒ፡ ጊሬኛ፡ ሰዴዷ፡ ናዎኒ፡ ዩቤኒ፡
ሀሚ፡ ሲቴ፡ ኒ ጀደኒ።።

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Papyrus

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Baleſsan

Heath. d.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Baleſpan.

London Published Oct. 1st 1808 by Longman & Cº.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Heath. fc

Sassa

London Published Oct.ʳ 1.ˢᵗ 1804. by Longman. & C.ᵒ

ROYAL HERBARIUM OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS KEW

Salsa

Heath fe.

London Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & C.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ergett Dimmock

London Published Oct.1st 1803. by Longman & Co.

Heath sculp.

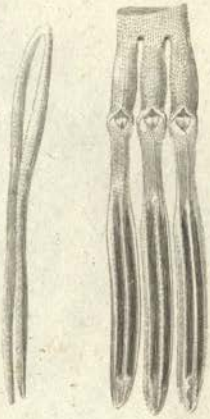
Ergett del. Krone

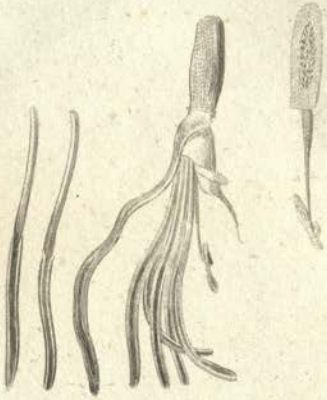
London Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & Co.

TROPICAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ensete

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o





LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ensete

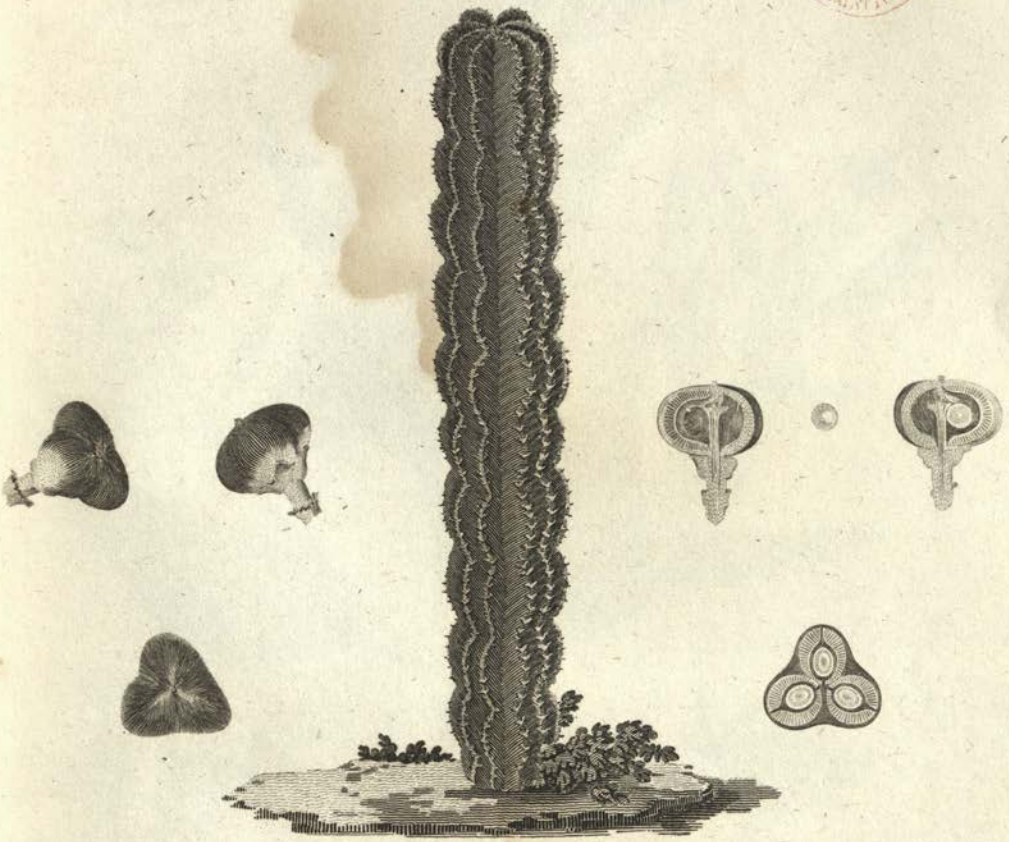
London Published Oct. 1st 1804, by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Kol-quall.

London Published Oct.r 1st 1804. by Longman & C.r

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE



Kolquall -

Smith, &c.

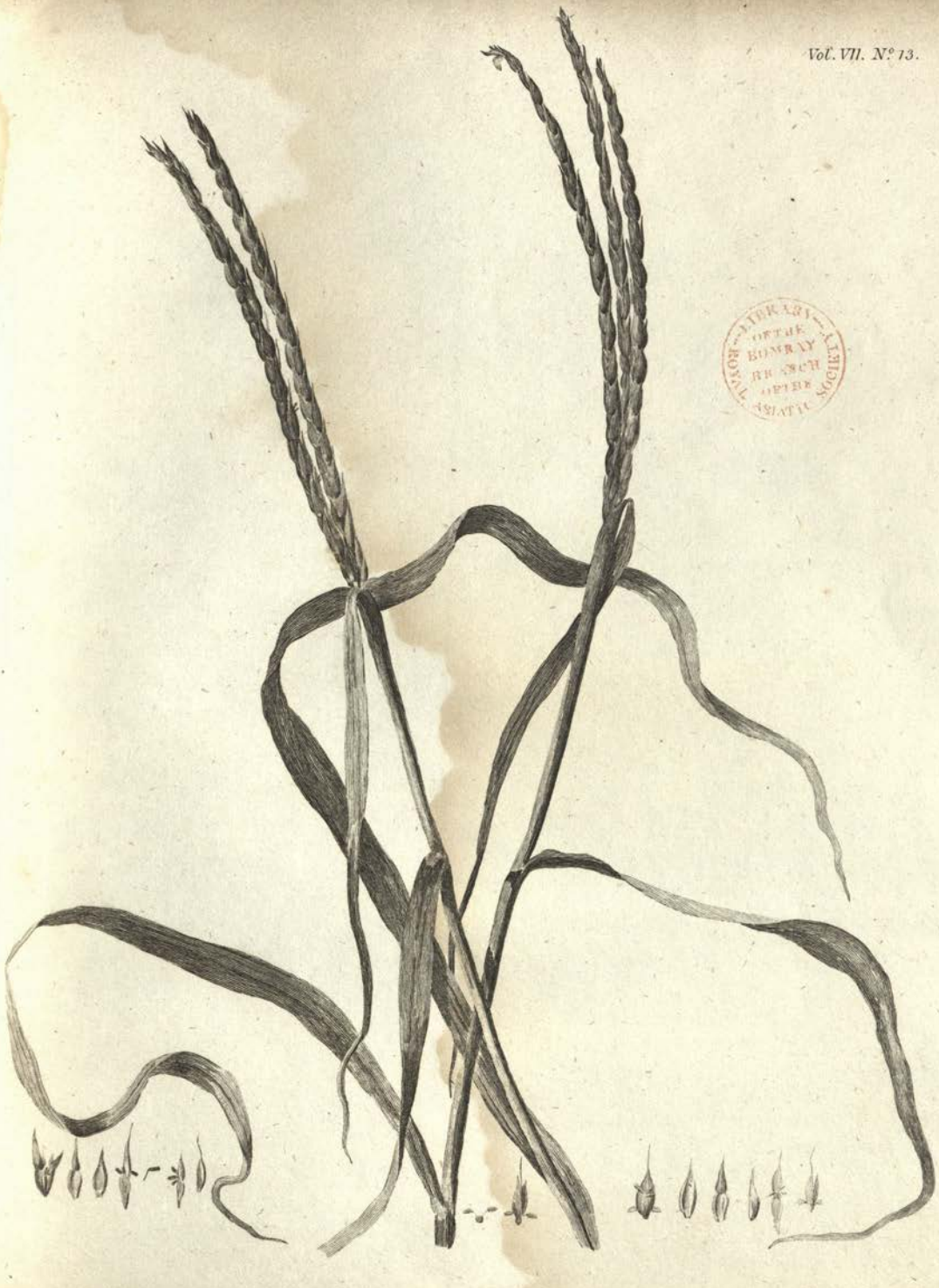
London Publish'd Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Rack

Heath sculp.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Geshe el Aube

London. Published Oct.ʳ 1.ˢᵗ 1804. by Longman & Cᵒ.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Kantuffa

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1801, by Longman & C.o

Heath. sculp.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Gaguedi

London Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co.

TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Gaguedi.

Heath Sc.

London Publish'd Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Wanzey

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

LIBRARY OF THE BOTANY RESEARCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fareke

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Kuara

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.º

Heath sc.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BR. OF THE

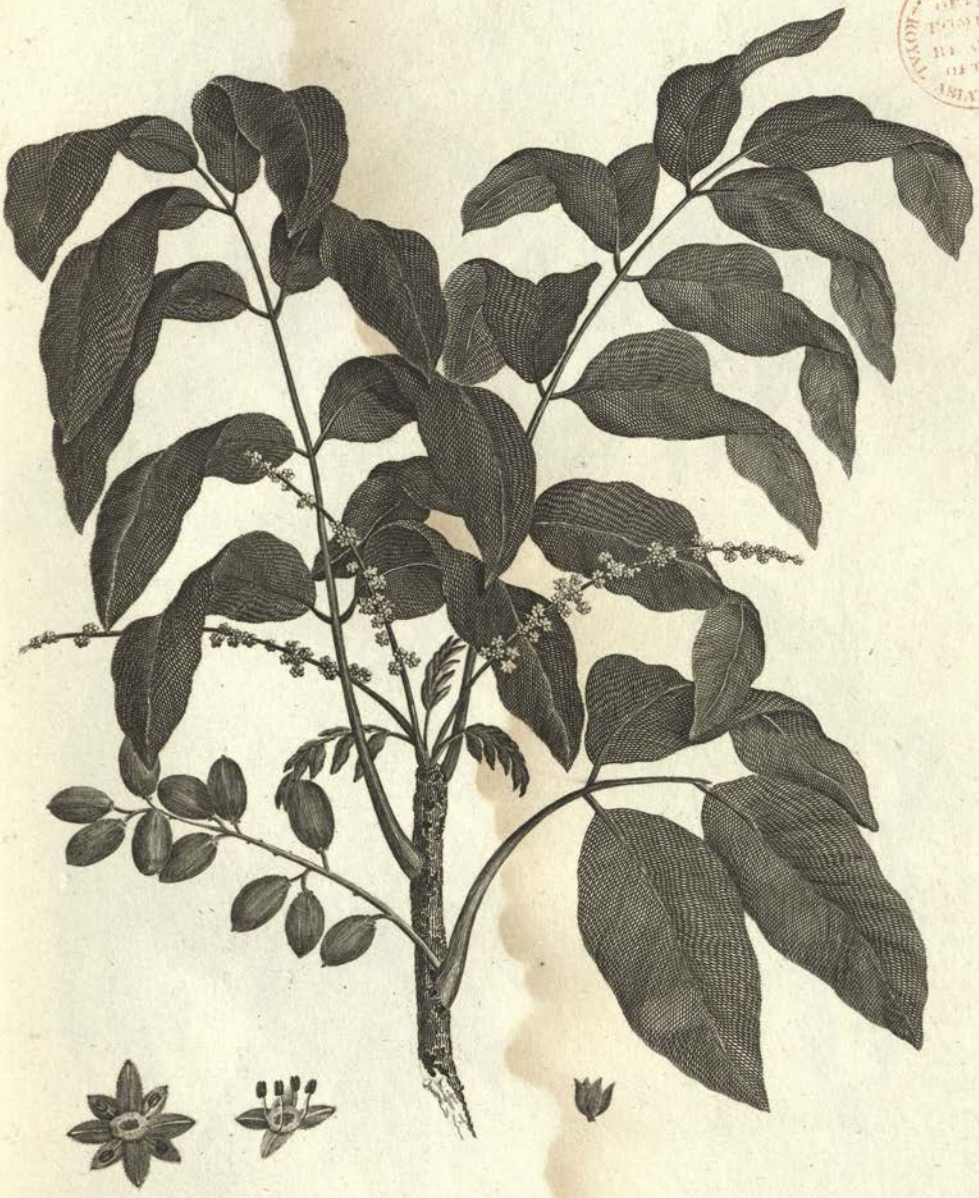
84700

Walkuffia

Heath. fe.

London Published Oct 1st 1804, by Longman & C°

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY LIBRARY FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE INSTITUTION OF THE ARAWAK



Wooginoos
or
Brucea Antidysenterica.

Heath. Sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Cusso
or
Banksia Abissinica

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Heath. sculp.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF THE ASIATIC

Flower of the Banksia

Abissinica.

London Published Oct.ʳ 1ˢᵗ 1804 by Longman & Cᵒ.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Teff.

Heath sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH

Heath. Sc.

Jerboa.

London Publish'd Oct.1.1804. by Longman & Co.

LINNEAN LIBRARY
OF THE
BOTANY
BR. MUS.
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY

Fennec

London. Published Oct.ʳ 1.ˢᵗ 1804, by Longman & Cᵒ

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY

Ashkoko.

Heath. Sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.1804, by Longman & Or.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Nisser Werk.)

Heath. Sc.

London. Publish'd. Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman. & C.o

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

Nisser Tokoor.

Heath Sc.

London Publish'd Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

Rachamah

Heath fc.

London. Published Oct. 1st 1804. by Longman & Cº.

TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Abba Gumba.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

Heath Sc.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE

Abou Hannes.

London Published Oct.r 1st 1804, by Longman & Co.

Heath Sc.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Bee Cuckoo

Heath. Sc.

London. Published. Oct. 1. 1804 by Longman & C°

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Sheregrig.

London Publish'd Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

LIBRARY OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Waalia

Heath. fc.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

Tsaltsalya.

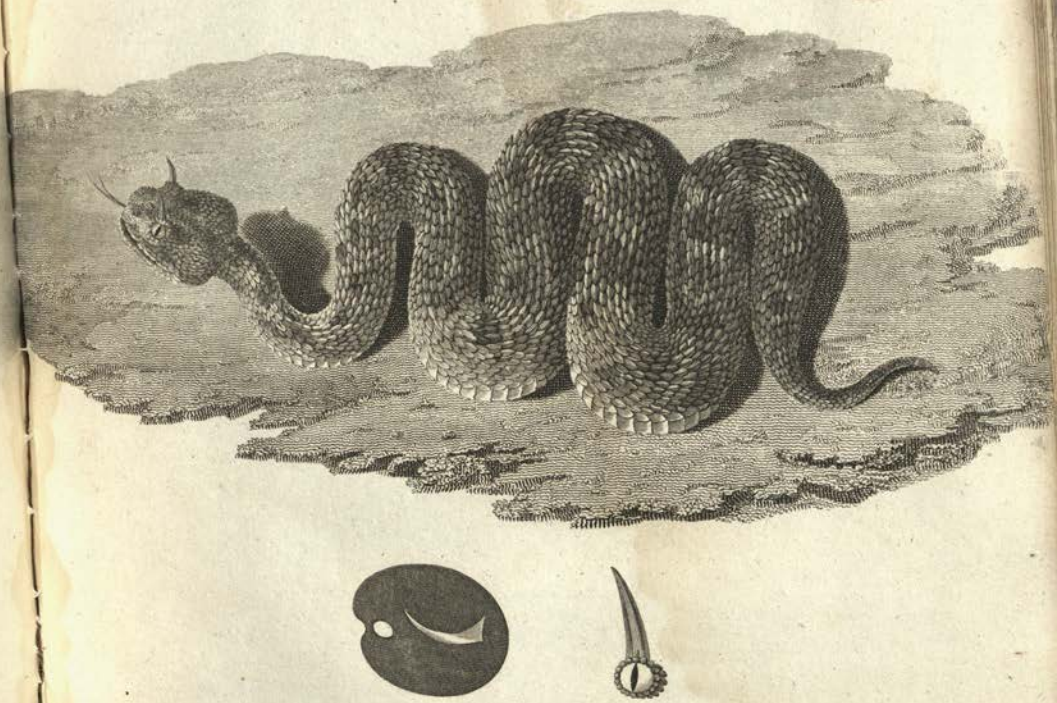
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

El Adda.

Heath. Sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.1804 by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

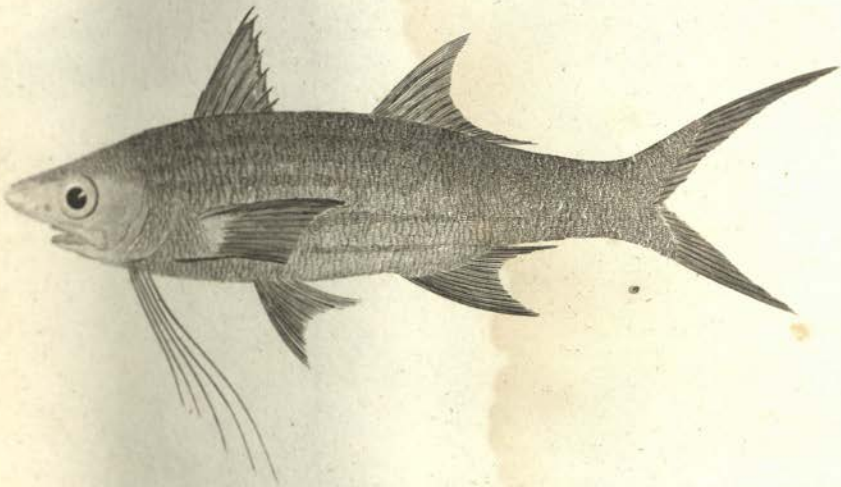


Heath. Sc.

Cerastes.

London Publish'd. Oct.1.1804. by Longman, &c.

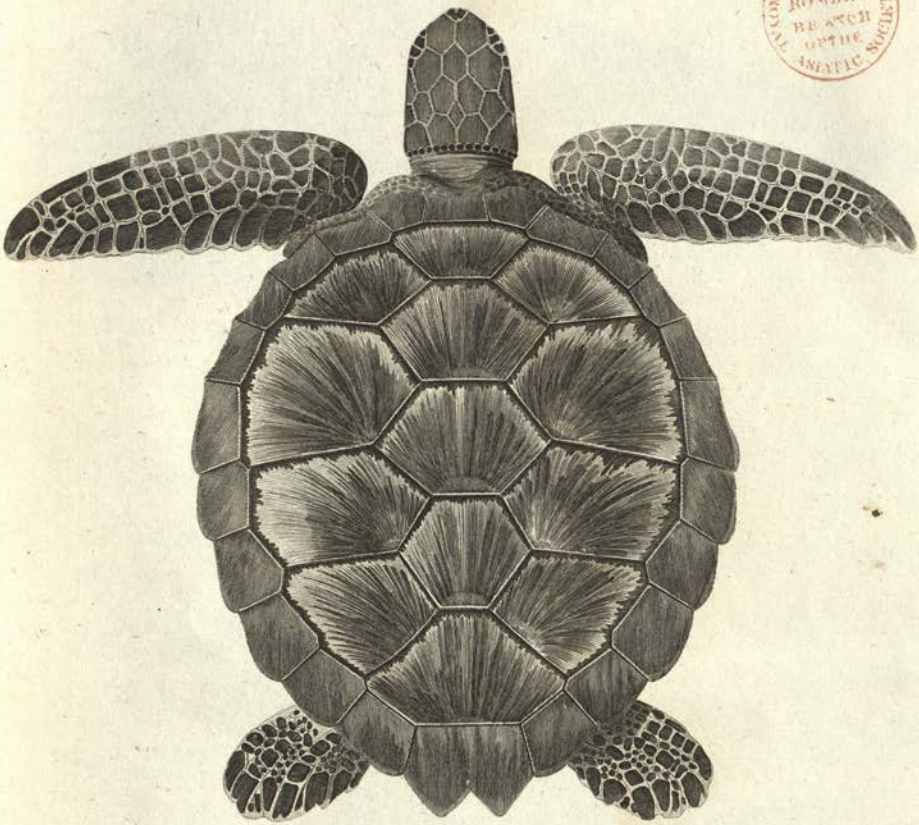
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Binny

London Publish'd Oct.r 1.1804. by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Tortoise

Heath. Sc.

London Published Oct. 1. 1804. by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Pearls.

Heath sculp.

London Published Oct.ʳ 1.ˢᵗ 1804, by Longman & Cᵒ.

Cassia.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

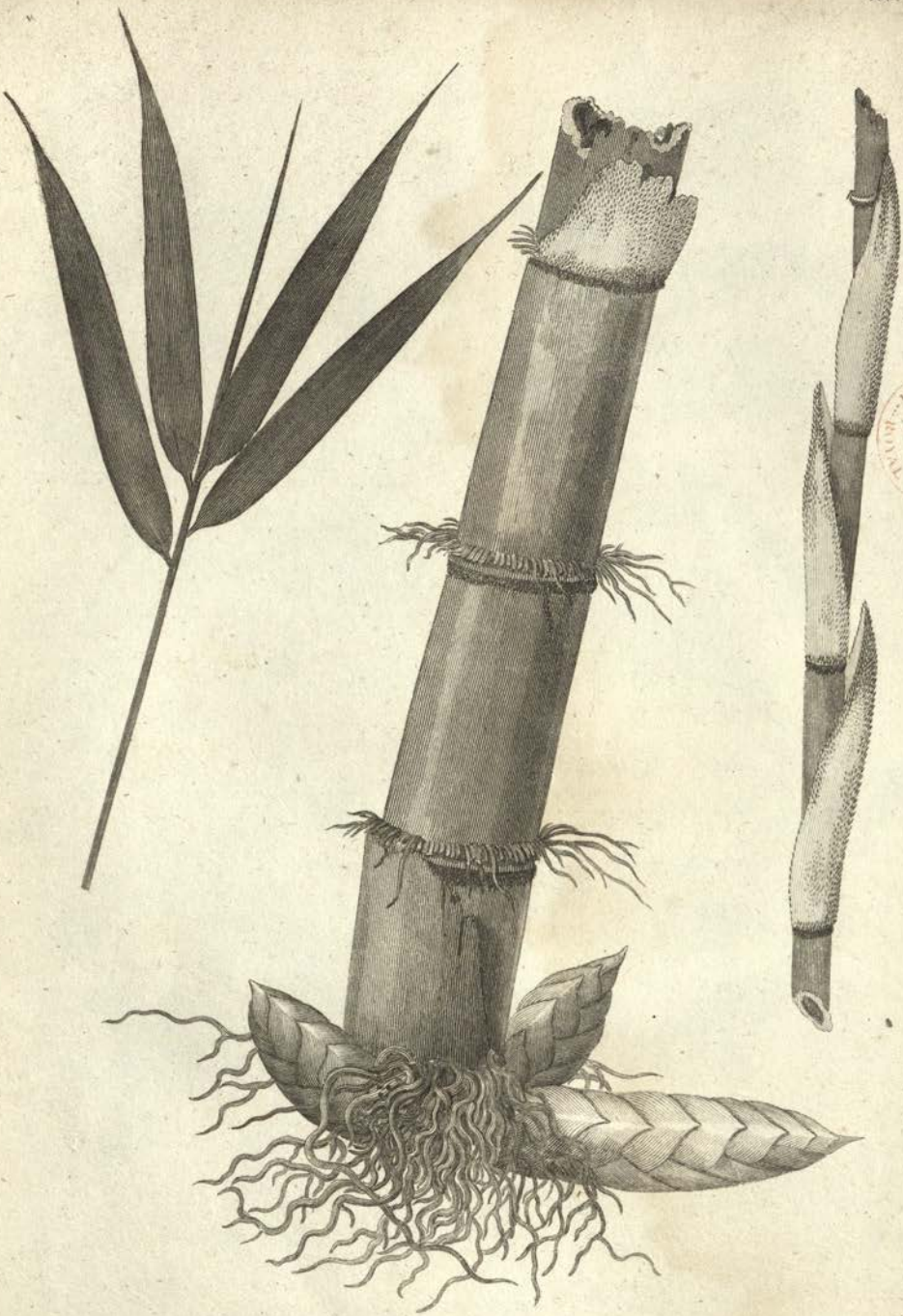
Tabernæmontana.

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804 by Longman & C.o

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Krihaha. N°1.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.



ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Krihaha. N°2.

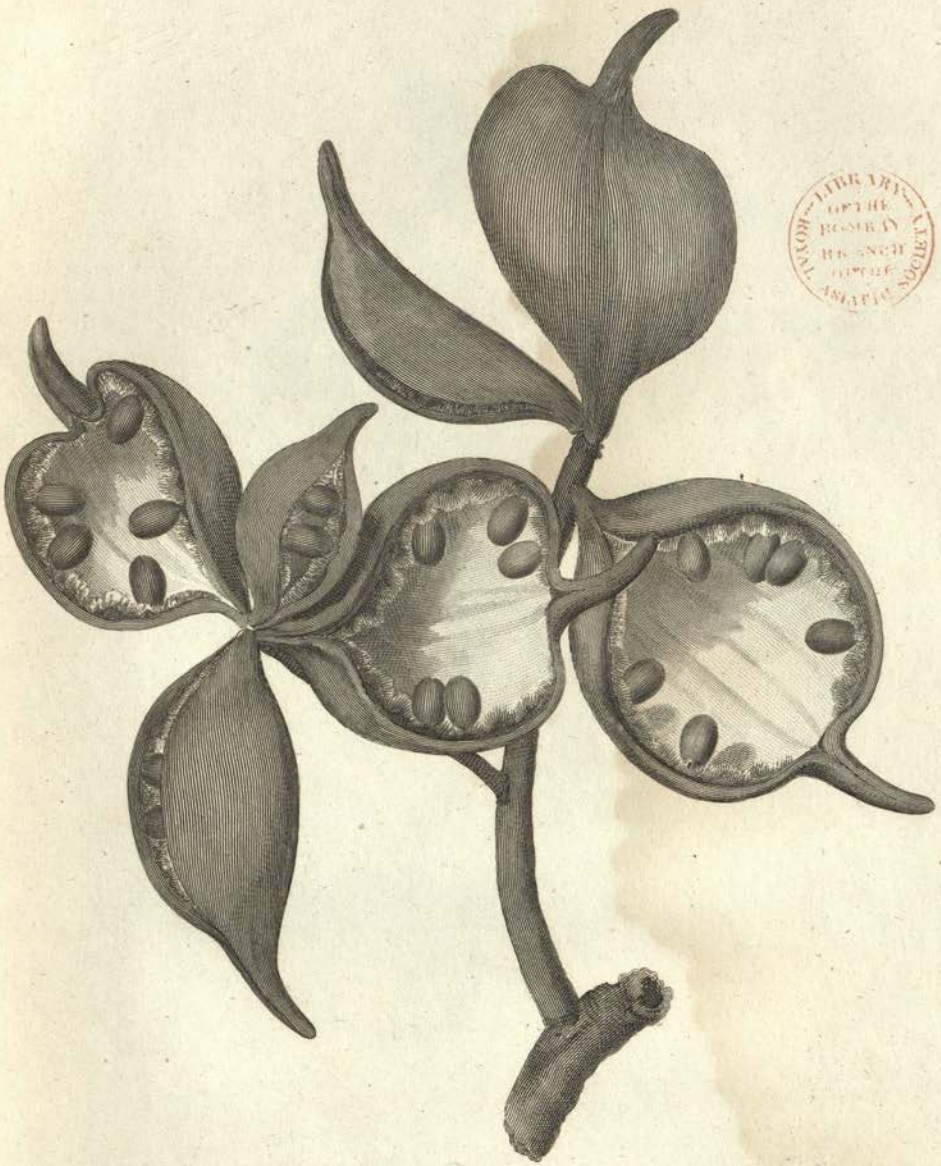
London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Cº

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Anguah N°1.

Heath sc.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & Co.



TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

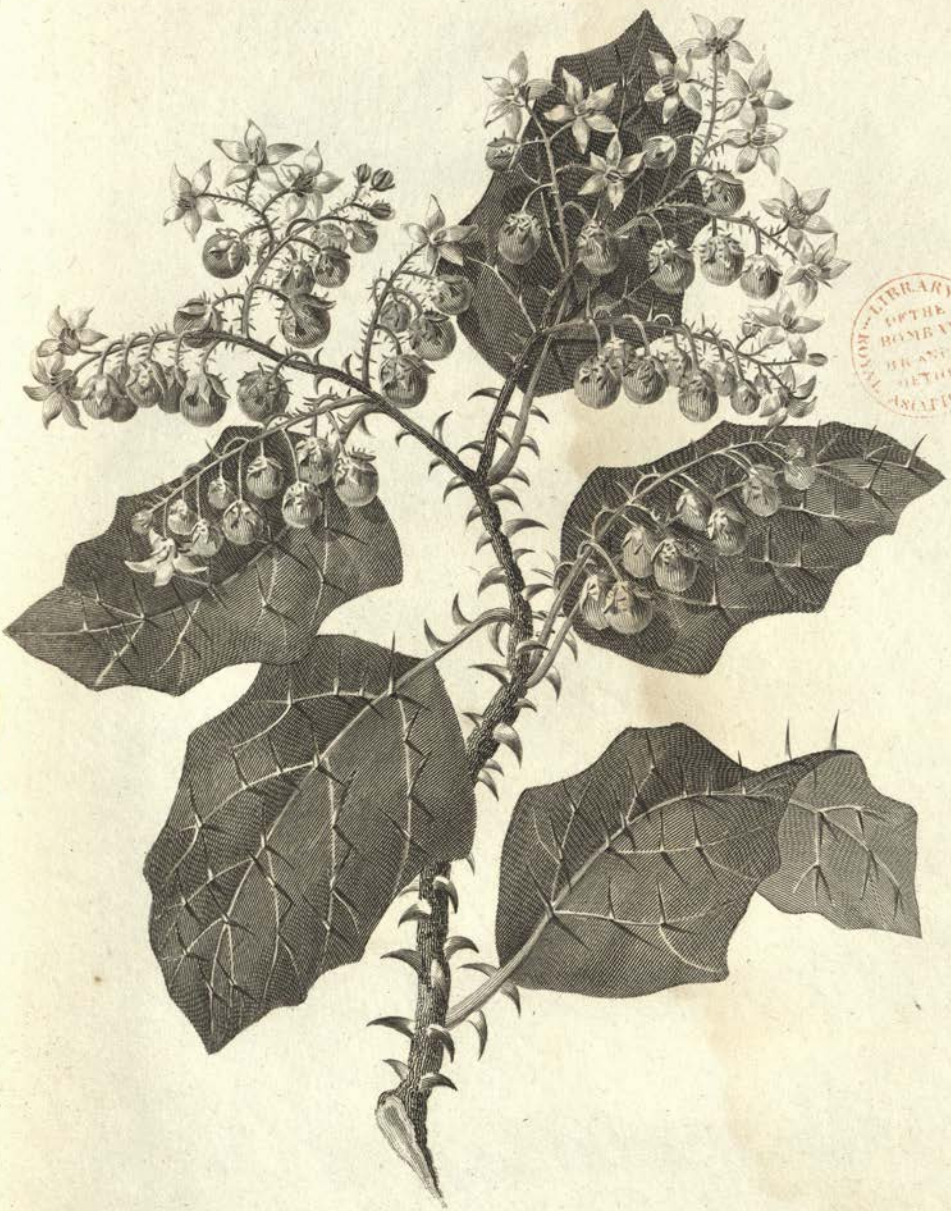
Anguah N°2.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co

Geshe.

Heath sc.

London. Published Oct. 1st 1804. by Longman & Co.



LINNEAN SOCIETY LIBRARY BOTANY BRANCH

Merjombey.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

Nuk

or

Polymnia Frondosa.

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & Co.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY ASIATIC

Umfar or Lentana.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Kummel.

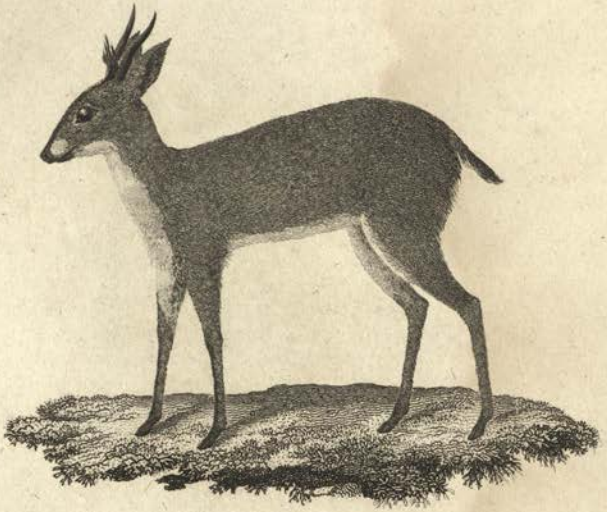
London, Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co.

Houbarra.

LINNEAN SOCIETY LIBRARY
BOTANY BOOKSELLER
HERBARIUM
OF THE

London. Published Oct 1st 1810. by Longman & Co

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH



Madoqua.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Cr.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Kefla Abay. High Priest of the Nile.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Cr

To
THE KING.
This Map, Containing a
CHART
of the
Arabian Gulf
With its Egyptian, Ethiopian and Arabian Coasts,
from SUEZ to
BAB EL MANDEB,
A Journey through ABYSSINIA to GONDAR, its Capital,
From thence to the Source of the
Nile.
The whole of that RIVER, from its Source to the
MEDITERRANEAN,
Now first laid down from Astronomical Observations
OR
All those points necessary to Ascertain the form of its Course;
The Return by SENNAAR and the GREAT DESERT of
Nubia and Beja.
All laid down by ACTUAL SURVEY with the largest
and most perfect Instruments now in use.
By His MAJESTY's most
dutiful and faithful Subject & Servant
James Bruce

PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Degrees of Longitude East of Greenwich
JERUSALEM
ALEXANDRIA
LOWER EGYPT
UPPER EGYPT
Nile
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Cancer
GREAT DESERT of NUBIA
DESERT of BAHIOUDA
Cubbabeeth Arabs
Beni Gerar Arabs
Beni Faisara Arabs
NUBIA
KORDOFAN PROVINCE
SENNAAR from DAR FOWAR
HALLANGA TAKA
MEROE
ISLAND OF
ABYSSINIA
KINGDOM OF GINGIRO
KINGDOM OF GALLA
KINGDOM OF DAWARO
KINGDOM OF BALI
KINGDOM OF FATIGAR
BERTUMA or Eastern GALLA
DE LERAND MASCUDA MOUNTAINS
Lunas of the tropical Rains to the Northward
Limits of the Great Caravans from the Niger called the Caravan of Sudan to Cairo
Route of the Great Caravans from the Niger called the Caravan of Bornou to Mecca by Dongola
Caravan of Darfour to Mecca by Sennaar
Caravan of Sudan directly to Mecca by Suakem
Scale of English Miles Sixty to a Degree
Mr Bruce's Tour, 1768. LAND and SEA
That part of it performed on the Nile is marked upon the side of the River in miles & made 4 more than
Mr Norden's Tour

PLAN of the Harbour of RABAC Lat. 20.46
PLAN of the Harbour of IBRAM Lat. 20.12
PLAN of the Harbour of SUEZ Lat. 29.58
PLAN of the Harbour of MASSAWA

Degrees of Longitude East of Greenwich

20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55

To
THE RIGHT REV.D
JOHN
Lord Bishop
of
CARLISLE
This Map Shewing the Tract
of
SOLOMONS FLEET
in their three Years Voyage from
THE
ELANITIC GULF to OPHIR and TARSHISH
the Necessity of Employing in it that
space of time
is Dedicated by his
Most Obedient Servant
James Bruce

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Candia
Cyprus
Tract of the Variable Winds
Alexandria
Cairo
Pyramids
LOWER EGYPT
UPPER EGYPT
Cosseir
Syene
Tropic of Cancer
GREAT Desert of NUBIA
NILE
Dongola
Limits of the Tropical Rains
RED SEA
ARABIA PETRÆA
HEJAZ
ARABIA
ARABIA DESERTA
TEHAMA
ARABIA FELIX
Damascus
Palmyra
Jerusalem
Tyre
Sidon
Acre
Nazareth
Tiberias &c.
Jaffa
Ramleh
Gaza
ELOTH
Tor
Suez
Red Sea Canal
Mount Sinai
Mount Horeb
Wilderness
Rephidim
Valley of Feiran
Mount Serbal
Valley of Sudr
Wells of Moses
Desert of Shur
Desert of Etham
Red Sea
Ras Mahomed
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Akaba
Mecca
Jidda
Rabbuck
Jambo
Yambo
Medina
Mocha
Loheia
Hasbani R.
Arkeeko
Dahalac
Massuah
Mok.a
C. Babelmandeb
Babelmandeb
Socotra Island
C. Gardefan
SENNAR
GONDAR
ABYSSINIA
Dixa
Source of the Nile
K. of BALI
K. of DAWARO
K. of IFAT
Hawash River
K. of FATIGAR
K. of NAREA
K. of HABEA
K. of CAFFA
K. of CAMBAT
Bergamo
Sugamo
Gamora
Aksha
BOSHAM
K. of GINGIRO
K. of MARA KINGDOM OF ADEL
Gallo
River Zebee or Hawash
River Juba
SAMHAR
Perpetual Rain from about four Degrees of South Lat to four Degrees of North Lat
EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Barava
Tarkuttah Mountains
Moka
AFRICA
Pemba
Zanzibar
Mombaza I.
ZANGUEBAR
Gallo
Pedreira
I.a Del Alhorraus
Pedras
I.a St Francisco
I.a Alphonsina
ISLES
I. Natal
I. Pedro
John Martins Island
John de Nova I.a
Tekoa
Anjouan
Isle Glorieuse
Mohilla
Comoro I.s
Mayotta
Mosambique
Limits of the Tropical Rains
Tete
ZAMBUZE R.
Silver Mines
MANDAMOTAPA
Sena
Massapo
FURA M.
Gold Mines
SOFALA
Sofala
SABIA
SEDANDA
INHAMBANE
Tropic of Capricorn
Cape Currents
Shallows
St Augustin
Channel of
MADAGASCAR
Burbon Island
HOTENTOTS
Tract of the Variable Winds
Cape of Good Hope
Scale of Leagues
100 200 300

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

00084700

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 05 October, 2018